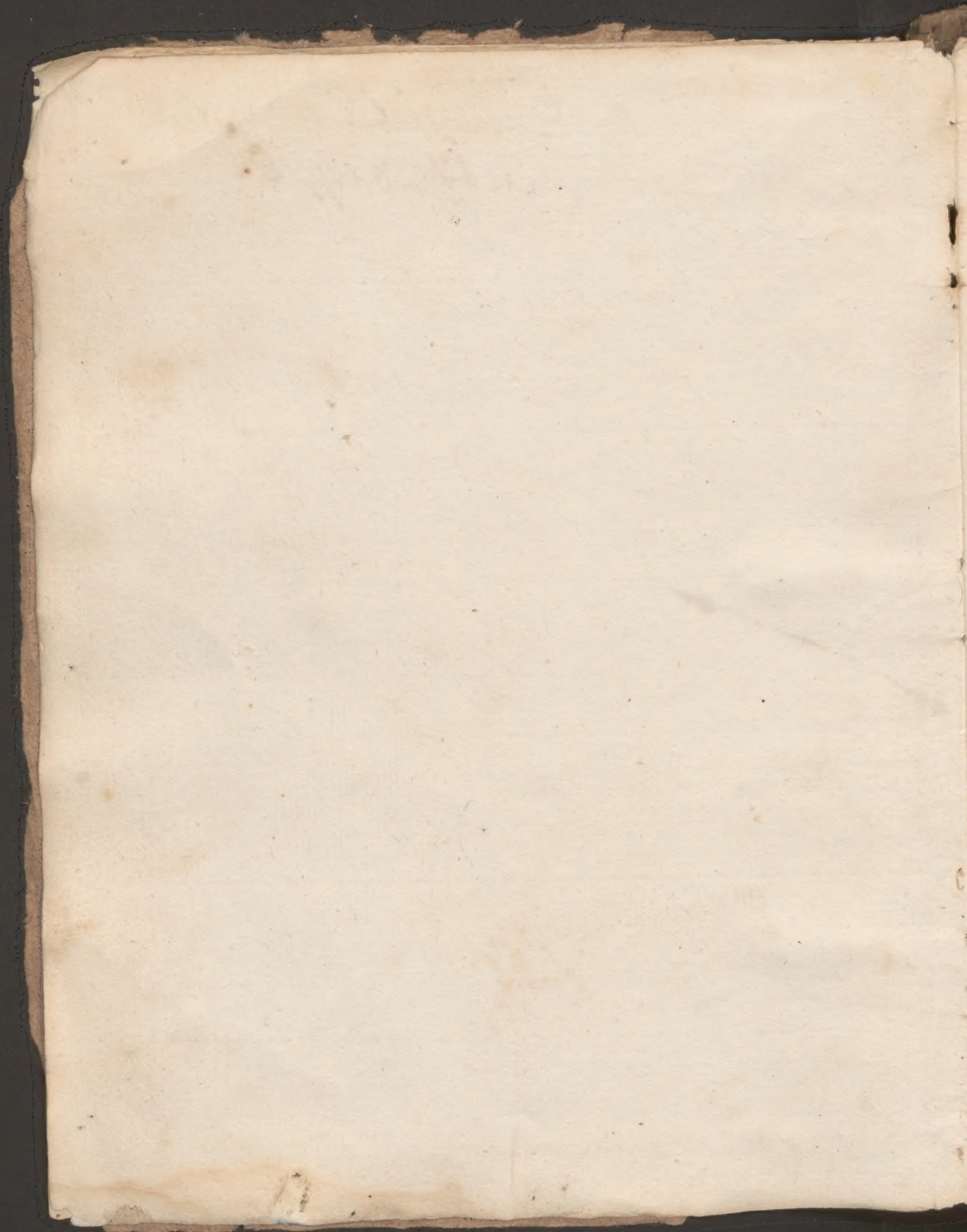


$$\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ 76 \\ \hline 15 \end{array}$$

David Edwards.

Feb 28 - 1776.



Class 1st FEVERS

There is great diversity of opinions concerning the definition of a fever

The common ^{pathognomonic} symptoms are an increased circulation & velocity of the pulse, increased heat & one or more functions impaired, & some usually begin wth rigor. But there must not enter any circumstance into a Definition but such as constantly attend y^e Disease, Hence y^e Rigor which is not constant & y^e heat which is sometimes no more y^e natural & y^e functions impaired, the most generally present is very various & will be better ^{to be} left out of y^e Definition & only enter those things constantly present. Symptoms of the increased Velocity of the blood & pulse.

Intermittent Fevers

Order 1st. This order the D^r. takes it as it exhibits y^e diff^t stages of symptoms of a fever in the most regular manner. Definition, an Intermitt^t is y^t which ^{attacks y^e patient} affects at diff^t times certain times for a longer or shorter Duration then leaves him & returns again. Diff^t 1st General 1st. y^e Quotidian which returns every day. 2nd y^e tertian which intermits a whole day & returns again on y^e 3^d. 3rd y^e Quartan which intermits 2. whole days & returns on y^e 5th. again some have observ^d. to occur every 5. 6. 7. & 8. Days but these are very uncommon. There are others complicated. e.g. Double tertians when y^e fevers return every day but y^e fit is one day easier & y^e other stronger. so that 1. & 3. correspond. Double Quartans when y^e fit comes 2. days after one another & leaves y^e 3. only free.

A very uncommon triple fever has 4° fit three in 2. days
so that at 4° end of 16. hours a new fit comes on these are, however,
& badly observed by Galen & Riverius. The Diff. Genera agree
very much in their symptoms & cure therefore we shall treat
of em altogether at once only mentioning however occasionally 4°
particular Diff. Intermitt. often change into continuals preserving
however their types having a regular space between at 4° time
when they had their paroxysms. In Spring fever is quotidian &
Autumn fever Intermitt. which in these seasons often form
continual but when they have lasted some days they change again
into intermittent. & then 4° danger is over.
They often run into one another but a Spring fever seldom turns Intermitt.
Intermitt. will not allow any quotidian says it is a double fever but
Dr. Gregory chooses to change or ^{allow} all Double fevers to be quotidians
 4° common kind in Scotland In Intermitt. the most
important ~~is~~ distinction is Spring & autumnals for the
Autumnal are more Insidious 4° Autumnal more Putrid

Symptoms here we must consider 4° Diff. stages which
we shall call the cold. the Hot & sweating fits

1st the cold fit proceeds an Interm. & fever is more severe than
those of continuals unless of the worse kind.

It is preceded by lassitude Anxiety, yawning, stretching
Sleepiness, pallor, &c. its commencement is general but
fever in the feet. in some in Shoulders & back & in some as if
cold water was thrown over em with great trembling
which has been so violent 4° 4° teeth has been broken by it
they cannot sit up but must lie down & draw all their
limbs together & it begins in 4° lower limbs alone

(This is very Anomalous) Senal says he saw it in one
arm only - that one side was hot & y^e other cold it is more
generally felt in the external part to y^e internal & more severe
in old & ⁱⁿ Cachochymia people - it is in y^e cold fit they die if
Its duration is uncertain & often irregular s-to less than hour & s-to
4 or 5 hours - therefore from 1 to 5 the greater cold fit has
the severer heat afterwards, but this has many exceptions
s-to the Paroxysms are protracted in one another - s-to the hot
fit is preceded by pain s-to by coma instead of cold
Senal saw a great ^{Polate} loquacity preceding the fever the
pulse at it is slow & depressed, but in y^e cold is frequent
in old people trembling & Intermittent

The 1st effect of the fit is a pale skin the nails then in y^e
lips s-to livid brown spots appear on the body & s-to
a violent cough Hemoptoe Universal rigidity & strangury
& White Swell^g has a peculiar obsⁿ of a pectoral querstan
under y^e cold fit there is an anxiety palpitations of heart
& Dyspnoea severe internal heat bitter tastes & Thirst
the last often depend on a foul stomach as its often intense
with y^e other symptoms are abated generally Occasions
Spasms in y^e stom. & liver

The spring Intermitt^g
have a less disposition to vomit & a less degree of coldness
The preceding painfulness wth out chilliness spoke of
Cleghorn indicates Bleeding but he found it not
nearly so high a degree of insensibility there is
s-to in y^e cold fit that y^e patient will not feel the
application of Hot iron - In the cold fit the Urine is
of small quantity & colour less to y^e in y^e hot & sweet &
fit - Dissect^g of people dying in y^e cold fit show
that y^e blood is thick compacted into the lungs

Polypous conerctions. Generally. the Quotidian attacks
in 7th morn^g. Tertian forenoon. Quartan afternoon
the cold is here greater in patients than 7th thermometer
Indicates, the every bystander may see ^{easily} ~~absolutely~~ that
^{absolutely} it is cold. the pulse here small, but if there are
affections of 4th head as Lethargy, the pulse is soft & full
as in those cases. 2. The Hot fit immediately
succeeds the cold constantly, the thirst dryness & pains
the anxiety & restlessness remains 4th heat on the
skin is general the face more especially the urine
high colour. Deep red. pulse stronger & fuller anxiety
less breath freer but the pain in the head & limbs continues.
Savvage has observ^d. an Intermit^t. pleurisy & cured it
this hot fit is consider^d. as 4th consequence of 4th cold. but it
does not always correspond proportionably often there ^{is cold at all} proving
3 The Sweat^d Fit 4th this begins with 4th heat but
generally this subsists by the sweat its fire very profuse
in 3th the urine has commonly a Sedimentum
lateritium as brick dust this is merely symptomatic
for when the urine is critical & to give hopes of recovery
it must have a light white Sediment this lateritious
Sediment is not a pathognomic sign being also in the
Scoury. In Inflammⁿ - e.g. Pleurisy Mr. Clegg has
observ^d. it like chalk but this is very seldom it is
not in the 1st fit of autumnals but comes on when

The fever is more violent, in y^e Venereal than in the
Quartan. It is often no more than all the other
fevers of heat. The all the symptoms particular
to the fever after the heat is past is the return of
some remission or want of appetite following y^e heat.

Duration The venereal disease long & short in
its duration, revolutions, Autumnal Quartan in
old people last often to the return of y^e season & in
young often to y^e solstice unless by y^e strength have been
administered. It is such as have last y^e year & more
recover of it perfectly well & it is they last many years
y^e venereal has observed one of 22 years. all
such are attended wth evident obstructions in y^e abdomen
viscera &c. — Sestiviens Tertians are generally
shorter than Quartans its false also the shorter
the intervals the shorter the duration a Quotidian
has the shortest intervals & proceeds faster than
a Quartan. Generally the short y^e intervals the
nearer they are to a change into y^e genus of continuation
the shorter the intervals the more mobile & fluxion
the morbid matter is said to be.

Tertians often go off wth the summer when the
Venereal ones but Autumnal often last worse
wth the winter. Its false also y^e can agree that
lasts 6 or 7 months will last the whole year
that a quartan attacks people here & there in the

Stomach & Liver - 20 years since
when they go off contribute to long life - people seldom
die of a flux in Epidemic autumnal intermittents
which all the winter all night sweats which was
off by a violent flux with black stools. In some
often present convulsions periodic head aches Rheumatism
which has been observed to vanish when it is
present by a flux when the flux was absent by the flux
They often for many years. In some of the flux
palisades and complaints the most frequent
is not be prevented by it which is continued to
intermittent the danger is over

Prognostic Agues that begins by will be very
difficult to cure. In general by autumnal as quickly
are very obstinate. People commonly die in the night
- People die after a few days. In some of the
Agues indicate the obstinacy of the fever especially
in children death. In some indicate the same but in
the agues to feel as like various tumors & like
Inflammation of the lungs difficult degeneration and
agrees Hippocrates are signs of death the same
by incessant insensations last time are often
by irregular natural salivation often by an abscess
Variety preceding prostration the disease
It is as if it were after many days of the
Prostration in the mouth one of the last signs in the
decline of the disease but had in it

The Great Plague (1665)

Damp air. Swampy, peaty soils have killed
the crows in Scotland - by 1700 in England we
subject to

Indolent slippage of people in their beds. Sleeping
in damp places. Violent ^{Great} passions, indigestion, &
Hard drinking.

Contagious (but not known in what manner kept),
mostly in the Winter & Autumnal season,
certain dis. peculiar to certain countries. e.g. 1665
being 2 in England never in Scotland

Drinking free brandy contrary to laws for out of 1665
the only thing was only one y^d brandy water had it ^{high} in the

Scotians are universal in warm countries climate
in cold ones come after warm weather

Dissections of those y^d died in Agues then y^d died in the
cold but y^d common blood in y^d heart & lungs - extracted
in y^d throat & pericard. in those y^d lie on y^d sup. change from
distended with wind, diarrhoea, white as if boiled on fire, indurated
liver, full of black blood, abscess. the liver, part of y^d good
size the y^d bladder, enlarged, the pancreas & spleen small.
Spleen enlarged & indurated above y^d spleen in y^d indurated
pericard. the heart small

1. Acetic Acid - Strong is directly to the heart & throat
 in the capillaries. In the latter section the vessels is a little
 by adding alcohol & in water. Liquid is changed
 to a solid state in a marked manner - it is rejected in small
 but leaves a permanent behind which is more liquid
 into a pure form again but this was never found

The Viscosity of the Blood does not appear to be more
indicated by frequency of Disolution, & in many persons
but the Arteries always the contrary. This is the
influence of a distended local Effluvia, as in Rheumatism
& Pregnancy, where there is great Distention of the Arteries
is when the heart is not so full.

The old system depends on the nervous system,
for the facts is the same as those acting on the
e.g. the nervous system. Introduction of the patient
into the nervous system, introduction of the patient
into the nervous system, introduction of the patient
into the nervous system, etc.

During the cold fit with the motion of the heart. (C)
in upper part of a spasmodic structure the motion is
retained, but these may exist together. The heart
is more resistant by the length of the stroke than
each motion of the heart. Diff. breathing, general
distension, oppression, capillary, great insensibility of the heart.

The Spasmodic structure is clearly shown by a
of the other interruptions of all sensitive changes
and resistance to the most powerful stimuli.

The heat fit is said to be the consequence of the
structure of the vessels but then there shd be a proportion
which is not always observed. Cold bathing produces
effluvia heat but gentle in consideration of the
many intermittently continuous, some are without the cold
hence it must be owing to some other cause.

That the condition lies in the nervous system
upon which we can proceed. The fit comes on suddenly
without any preceding disease, people in good
health, if there was morbid matter it would gradually get

Ague often drives people after violent emotions
but for the most in good health.

They often are cured by profuse exercises of the
mind Dr. Monro. saw a person cured by being
plunged into water, Lab. Max. and an ague by the
troubles in a little
Ague after several mov. Div. & Abolition. comit.

Agues are most Obnoxious in inevitable habits. The
best remedy in Nervous is the Bark - Many Nervous
Disorders & Agues of the Nervous are cured by Agues
Natural remedies to the Agues often cure as at least
in the Agues - They may be prevented by a Habit of
a Gentle pain judiciously applied -

The proximate causes in Agues - in the
nervous system determine the diff. periods of
Agues. & it seems to be similar because
the diff. periods often run into one another
while of the Nervous & Acute Agues arise when
the exciting cause acts on the system in a violent
manner - it subsists often a long time until
a procatartec cause comes to it -

The obstruction in the viscera of the Stomach
may arise for an exciting cause & naturally
produce new proximates - the proximate cause
has been thought to be in the proximate via
especially in the Stomach & duodenum, as the
Symptoms show the Stomach to be affected
& the bile thrown up attended with nausea
in the Stomach, & the bile - but there are many
Cases chiefly in warm climates, & it seems to be
in the proximate via of the nervous system & it seems to be the
cause of the Agues -

The prox. cause seems to have an
affinity to several phenomena that both
happen to the healthy as well as morbid
of our Bodys. There are diff^r actions that
are regularly performed & insisted at certain
times, e.g. hunger, sleep & commonly the most
remarkable excretion.

People in good health will always
find their pulses quicker & a peculiar
difference in their constitution 2^o a day
in the noon & at midnight in continual flux
at these times there are generally a kind of
exacerbation.

Periodic pains and diseases of the
Lungs - peculiar Affinity to Agues, e.g.
Epilepsy - general irritation of the nervous
System - errors in diet caused by eating
nothing the food appears. But our previous
of disease a fever, before & with a fever
the heat & irritation of the body, this is
analogous to the Intermission.

Intermission is a great source of
of Agues particularly in Autumn & in warm
Climates.

which flows across mostly in autumn from
Himalayas - after a hot summer - over by-
gone countries, subject to further exhalation, &
some many malignant & other diseases
degenerate from them they discharge much
wonderful & are cured by antiseptics -
help by the bacteria

Curse - wide D. m. m. m.

It is thought easy of cure but no one has been
able to do it - an attempt to will not all
be - an attempt to do it without a specific
is a failure - a few are going off of it & giving an
idea of some to some medicine as a specific

The first consideration is, if the cure is to be left
to Nature or taken out of her hands, we know not the
possibilities but the present state of the disease is
a danger to us in by many more other diseases.
If we leave the cure to Nature we must only observe
the symptoms by the disease &
the state of the disease & the disease

There must be a great deal of work to be done
in the future to be done in the future to be done
to be done to be done to be done to be done

If we take the management of the convulsion
to have our ^{first} view is to prevent the paroxysm

1st by an antispasmodic hot fit before the natural one
comes on, this is done by putting the patient to bed
some hours before the fit comes on & giving some
Drops of Sassafras or warm Butter & night exercise &c.

2nd by exciting a violent commotion in the Muscles
3rd by disturbing the Natural course of the fit by
violent passions the mind strong & cheerful
opposite to the fit or just before it (the latter with
Opium & Muscivols &c.) & Salivation

These Methods whose ^{cause} proximity is equally known
we excite a violent stimulus in the Muscles & Opium

3rd by taking off the spasm, & motion & heat as by
Antispasmodics & Opium

4th by Letting blood

5th by Bleeding

6th by external Applications

7th by specifics or such Medicine as is to be given
before the fit in a manner such as is to be

particularly the Bath

to mitigate particular Symptoms - to remove
the consequences or to prevent Relapse

Now will treat particularly of the remaining
in the last View

1. Leucorrhoea - This does not entirely cure but
alleviates the more violent symptoms - viz.
heat, & pain, & often turns the discharge into
a simple one. When used at the beginning there is
no doubt it is along with the inflammation. By bleeding is
the best way for cure. It must be used with the assistance of
other blood-purifying agents often into combination with
purgatives. The best people with an inflamed condition of the
uterus are in the beginning of the disease. The best
remedy is the most simple. Advice given to the
patient at the beginning of the disease is the best. It is also
frequent bleeding. The best way is to bleed the patient
at intervals in a few people who have had it the best
of the symptoms. Sydenham's effect of it is
the best which often takes place.

In the case of these physicians, greatly disagree.
Some say it will cure if the exciting cause be
removed, but where there is a latent cause it is
extremely improper. Some advise it in the first
stage of the disease, & in the second stage of the
symptoms indicate it but experience disapproves of it
being often harmful as Sydenham's is in a great
number of the cases. The best in these
cases to be given the most liberal.

Mischief in Epileptic & other cases. Also in (10)
moderate & nothing good. Successful but diet
is most improper in putrid & in burning
acrimonies & warm climate. The time of day
Celsus says its death if done in the Hot fit - but
it is rather convenient than, as it takes off the
mildness Heat & promotes sweat. So must be done
in the Hot fit or intermediate time for in y^e cold fit
it is absolutely dangerous.

Vomits are usefull & often necessary often
cases on leges, universally recommended but in
diff^r views. General to clean the prime viæ which
may be a necessity but not commonly the case.
They act upon the stomach & by its influence
upon y^e nervous system. prunes often Antispasmodics
takes off the spasm of the skin & are 5th are
great sudorifics as sweat is one the consequence of
them. proper in the beginning of agues often
when y^e stomach & Quodammodo is not clean & cold
and disordered.

The time of giving Vomits Sydenham says
the operation of the vomit must be over before the
natural fit comes on. Thus it first mitigates
& often prevents the fit by promoting a sweat
after the patient must be put to bed take an opiate
by w^{ch} method often y^e next fit & relapse is prevented.

I have just learnt in the Digest, but since
all the symptoms show a accumulation of blood
in the interior by action of the Lipp. Menstr.
I am not well to prejudicial Report of the disease
the function in the viscera from a danger of rupturing
the vessels - Celsus from the same reason
I would fit thin his nature indicates to be advised
to drink - but gives warm water with salt & the
acid. I must not be deceived in the cold of it
as there is a general stagnation & languid circulation
the vomit often presents an ague of dangerous
contagious Report when with Opium & Laudanum
I must drink vomits better than I have experienced
any other, if given in small doses at 3 or 4 grs.
every hour till it operates & it will be gentle
I will give it together & will use a mild Diaphoretic
too & this operating downwards & promoting a sweat
answers best the Physician's purpose this method of
promoting all at once is old & of connection was
given in that view & more apt for these purposes
than the composition now in use when the tart
Diaphoretic is a more safe

James: power is good for this end too
of Riverine: made: which is

[illegible]

Purgings is necessary to cleanse the system
to break off such Popul^r in hot climates & where there
is a abundance of corrupted putrid excrement
Hills. Hence it may seldom be neglected even
the mild ones. Violence may have been too common
at once it gives but gives & they are dangerous
& it is a dangerous influence in the gut in putrid
as well as in an Infl^d Diarrhoea

progress and perfect change when the many, intention
 of the storm is given via which change is not to be
 open by the first of the month of January & the first
 progress after an age is gone covered a whole
 by taking away the picture of the Bank
 & British path - may be so but you'll own with
 the bank is of service where there is any of
 of the bills which if continued would be a whole
 course a whole part so it depends on the state of the
 what progress has been neglected after the
 you have been the same when you'll see of
 of the bit of of the path, but the progress

[illegible]

Diet - Food must be moderate, easy, & digestible, but
 free from spices - A diet of ~~meat~~ ^{meat} & ~~meat~~ ^{meat} is not
 in any degree dangerous the good in hot water
 & Total abstinence in phlegm & some injuries
 the phlegm & Hæmorrhage, the latter however, requires
 water - for a fortnight or thereabouts, as much as they
 should - The diet must be moderated in summer by
 supplying the patient with moderate quantities
 fresh may be allowed in cold but a large quantity
 is given in Hæmorrhage - it has much drink to make
 moderate power to the natural power in cold water
 of this ^{sort} does not prolong the disorder - this is however
 the method with the Spanish Physicians - but this
 is good in hot climates - in the summer in cold &
 cold water has succeeded when wine has failed
 it is a good diet must not be allowed - it must be
 as given when there is a by the way or conjunct
 in large doses it is more than by the way has been
 in various instances - I - Study & observation
 would be it is many cases -
 The clothes of the patient may be changed often &
 relieve the patient & prevent a skin disease

Vegetable must be subject to demand for
the same. One of the most valuable
fruits. Another, for the same reason, good
Tollens. Various other fruits and their
uses in the country and often with the same
effect. It is in general a remedy for some cases
very useful in the treatment of various
very generally stimulate the system
often successful. It is the best I know of
in winter &c. Morris has also the same
with L. Chama. It is a very good
with the bark which often has been used with
them but in general they are not to be used
they have the same bad effect as the others
in a larger degree. The quantity must not be small
will open the belly & also spirits must be added
Astringents must not be used the they have
curd when the case is so.

Opium is given before the patient is
the same or make the same way to be seen
for the same. It is given with the same
Laudium at present it is used with the same
effect as the others. It is given with the same
Laudium at present it is used with the same

Every good medicine - should possess some (15)
much which may fit for a cathartic. The
present the fit not to be omitted as

PERIST in the fit which occasionally
occurs whereby it was often presented. But
he thought so - often useful in some obstructions
on the Intermittent days - to promote effects of violent
Strong positions a narrow perfectly well to remove
the excess of the skin - black found it very useful
when no natural sweat happens. Dr. Sydenham & Dr. Astruc

Peruvian Bark much used in great bottles
France & Spain - In Holland Bark has been
against it In Germany Stalkers a great
Enemy to it

Stalkers introduction is to escape about 1661
& in 1662 it killed to people of hope by being
injudiciously given

Many think it because they think not account
for its effects. Sydenham the 1st that introduced
it into England

The general ^{Effects} ~~virtues~~ of the Bark independent
of its febrifuge & specific Virtues are these
the best Stomachic - promotes secret
Antacid & antispasmodic

The Effects of the Bark in Stopping Again to
not depend on its Acting or bettering the
Primary Action & Differing with the action
have been tried & have not had y^e Effect the Bark
has - Quarters which follow by they would
be ready for an end by it, the Abstractive ones
are rather suspended than cured, the best time
to give the Bark is when the Ague is known by a
regular course of Intermissions, but these cases
before the Bark must be thrown in after the
1st fit - It has been said a too early use causes
a Distention in the Viscera as I observed
but as a little before along time before the
Bark was introduced which rather seems to
prevent these symptoms - There is a continued
Discharge of purged bile on the Stomach & the
which the more Nature is wrought to the more
it will be in y^e course of the fit into the same
better & therefore to prevent these symptoms by
use of the Bark than to wait for a perfect
clearing off y^e 1st passages till enough of 1 or 2
Emet. & Cath. be given & y^e patient if plethoric bleed

Stork has given the Dose successfully in a (14)
case with Rickets & Anasarca.

The Dose is usually given 3 or 4 times on the
Stomach in general. It is given every 3 hours
after the first. Some have given 3/4 in 12
hours. Some have given 1/2 in 12 hours. In some
the Dose must not be given of the Dose when
the Stomach is able to bear it in most cases.
Large Doses must be given.

It is given with success in the Stomach
improperly given has been the to produce, What
Dyspepsia pain in the Stomach Dyspepsia Swelling of
the Stomach Swelling of the Abdomen Swelling of
the Skin & other Swellings of the Abdomen Loss of
Appetite Languor Depression of Spirits
Epilepsy convulsions & yawning & Anxiety all these
bad symptoms are Obs to go off at the return of
the Dose. This is rather a cure than a disease
causing off several Disorders of the Stomach
& Abdominal Viscera. Hence these bad consequences
from Stomach Swelling. Hence these bad consequences
to distinguish from

That which arises from any particular cause
is a part of the Disease which demands
a different kind of treatment from what is given.

Common of Disease attacking a person in good health
which is to be stopped without apprehension. In
consequence of the frequent attacks the bark is often given
but if given a course will cause a continual flux
which is dangerous must be apprehended when such
cases are not seen first.

It is also the ^{the bark} in Epidemic Agues to be
but generally they do not. Low spirits are
said to be the effects of the bark & not the
but when improperly used. Sydenham
also, a scorbutic Rheum to be the consequence of
but this is a caution often issued Agues when
without benefit by the bark rather powerful
Purification Agues when looking hard to
substitute the Nervous system to give the
but a loose texture & induce a continuance of the
by no known Medicine so good as the Bark with
the bark must not be given when there is much
heat & dryness e.g. in Cholera & some
Mental sufferers better they may be joined
with the bark especially when the
suffering is kept open - Glendon ^{in Epilepsy}
it may be added

but the blood passing that way the blood of the
the central table will spin too much.

The Bark is given immediately after the fit
is in a perfect swoon. When the blood
was given in the cold fit at 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 was 20
times in Bartlett's Hospital. Some of those

particular bad effects by it. No great advantage
have been shown it of fit never turning better
at short - just before the fit much better
than in the long time before. Some

expect a sedative effect. but this does not
appear at all. if the bark purges 7 1/2
of the 100 will stop it when the fit happens
with it. Or if taken in the effluence

stops it before the bark it must be taken
7 1/2. with a bark will stop vomiting
when the stomach will not bear it gives small
quantities in glysters. 3 1/2 of bark with 3 1/2 of

Chloroform may be used this time.

The bark should be given to stop what is
the perhaps that purpose to stop the fit altogether
but the bark not sufficient for that. with
innovations by the use of other medicine.

[illegible]

Symptoms to Mitigate

- First Symptom - sore to become in the
inter-mittent high state must be given a very
small dose at first giving Opium - the relief
that must be given is given in the night
2. Headache - some goes off with the sweat
and if it does not afterwards put the patient down
with symptoms to it put in sedatives
3. Pain in the belly - small quantity of water
if a tendency to inflammation etc.
4. violent symptoms of inflammation, requiring
scarific surgery but not in an extreme
case but by the stomach the stomach
5. Nausea - very common & small doses of powder
or Absorb in the night to be administered soon
after the attack will prove very effective
absorb by Clapham
6. Absorb in the throat & can be removed by
the finger
7. Jaundice - when the signs are violent
symptoms must be given a very small dose
of the powder in the night & give a very
small quantity of water in the night
the powder may be given in good testimony
the back & pain

[illegible]

Wes Second Continental Fever

Description - The fever that from its common
onset to its going off is about as sensible
as the fever of Malaria - The

The Author never saw a real Continental fever
many one being attended with some sensible uniform
or irregular heat at Midnight - but they are
to be distinguished from them that where the ^{night} heat is

Intermittent, I saw no such too many cases
of general low depression, I saw no such
but as such a variety of symptoms the rather than

of the common Influenza, I saw no such
of local inflammation having great analogy to
of hot fit in Ague - I felt strong pulse great
heat & throat & other symptoms of inflammation
commonly with hot fit

Let the low heat fever where the symptoms are
very low no great heat or frequent pulse
but a remarkable order & intensity of the
it takes on the cold fit of an Ague

31 The disorder is a sign of a more serious
affliction with some more violent
of the nervous system. Disposition of spirits, & sensation
of thought - which distinguishes & indicates a great
degree of irritation of the animal spirit
all these require a diff. method of cure

The sea themselves as top. Inflammation & the
accompanying with some of these

The low fever & heat of the hospital from the sea
given by Surgeon the by Syphilis or Diff.

Kind. The various symptoms from being with
a cold & shivering from it is an illness the fever
will be short - if it is without shivering then
from violent causes & is more - but generally
with coldness & shivering by heat given in the heat
which is felt in the whole body as heat of
burning. Red face, flushed, yellowish, pale
throat narrow & dry, and at the same time
the lungs are affected as the breathing is more
less difficult - want of sleep & appetite -
General debility - losing memory - looking
the tongue at the white of the eye - but brownish at the
corners. They are a degree of the same & want
of the constitution - The blood more or less of

[illegible]

of by a sample with great putting at times (17)
Symptoms of Effluvia large & by a sample
of the same examination very successful.

19. By a long sleep - some time been asleep -
 Since the patient awaking only rarely to drink
 - the most remarkable action observed. He is
 the principal in the 7th - then the 7th - 17. 274

21. yellow obs. 200. Eridon. and. on the p. 37
near Diapetes about them. However there
certainly is a great diff. the not so distinct as in some
These Cris. are never obs. in low near soil places
See Verrill's Ex. Plant. Treatise

The Author does not suppose any
 of the constitution as 7 points of life sanguine
 times digestion of fibres ^{rich} blood into
 people of children below subject to it
 Occasional cruxes - Suppression of menses
 Vaccinations Poxes & Scrophulous - Scurvy
 Chalk & perspiration by cutting cold water
 Exercise - over eating & drinking - want
 of rest & sleep - Passions of the mind

The Spring season - often a certain Epidemic
expulsion of the Milk in lying in women of this kind.
call. Milk fever. Another kind is produced by
Inflammation producing suppuration. Another
precedes the birth of the infant lasting only a
few hours. This fever is most
insufficient for health carrying off many dis-
eases alone. No. 1. or 2. is of a very
different kind. No. 3. Apoplexy. No. 4. No. 5.
No. 6. a fever being indicated to be raised without
Inflammation to remove them.

Prognosis - This is when not ill
called not mortal - if it arises from error
in diet it goes off again in a few days with
gentle Vom. & Cath. as in children it is more
commonly the case as 19. out of 20 are
cured. from foulness in the stomach. It is
common to find in many cases to last
longer than
~~four~~ 9. or 10 days.

The pulse varies & cannot be relied on. The
Dr. has obsd. the pulse to rise from 120. to
160. only in rising the patient up in his bed.

Often the pulse is almost natural (20)
when the patient is in great danger
Especially in lethargic comatose symptoms
the pulse being soft & slow with stupor & gleaming
prognosis commonly these symptoms —

The tongue not to be depended on. The
one indication with some cases where the patient
is in danger with moist & clean tongue —

The tongue has a great connection wth y^e stomach
& throat. Great salivary glands wth the stomach is vital.
Pain in y^e epigastrium is common to it but pain
in the back is ~~not~~ much less so —

Black at the Nose often presag^d by itching
redness & flushing in the face. Headache
constipation. Burning itching under the skin
Inflammation of the belly. Hippocrates
says a few drops falling on y^e face indicates
Necrosis at y^e nose. The red line in y^e face
confused pain in the back. Tension of y^e peritoneum
Especially of the spleen. Worms Leucist also. Prognosis
of the nose. Relief of the nose

Solano a Spanish physician wrote my pul
seal worth to be revised. He the Dr has not
found time to answer

Pulses. Mollis. & Intermissa passages from
a Surgeon - two Intermissa. & soft pulse indicating
after Solano a critical Diarrhea & vomit
two Intermissa. & hard pulse indicating vomiting
with the Diarrhea - that a Diarrhea is preceded
by a compound pulse - a intermissa pulse. The Dr has
never seen. What still remains after
the other symptoms are gone off - when the
voice high colored, or hoarse without drinking
of therefore without reason its bad change
or voice "Spee" to the Voice changes or shrill
voice in a few hours. Mollis always the
Symptoms of Congestions to the head, e.g.
Coma, delirium, convulsions, subcutaneous tenderness
delirium attends young people Sept. 20 or Sept.
Coldness of the extremities when not arising from
partial spasm = Partial sweats the best
prognosis for the patient to have all his limbs bent =

difficult breathing expect a full slow breathing (20)
with a stop at night and bad symptoms.

Missing the it is so common a long time & the
Patient recovers — Involuntary, to wit
of the face Bad Symptom the many have seen
about to recover it depends often on the delirium.

12. putrid Discharge with a good but irregular
pulse passages with the same kind. Spasms
or Subore Discharge. Eyes are bad as it passes delirium
quiet. Spasms without shaking or sleeping & when
spasms are felt to be travelling the head very bad as
the 2^d case — Collapsive Discharge when does not
relieve very dangerous. Heat stronger greater
than the pulse indicates some change but that
life then the pulse indicates some change.

This must be examined with in the throat —
whether the tongue is soft & red in the tip & inflamed
a sign that the fever will soon be over as in
general there is a soft red tongue in putrid patients.
If it is passages a little white as has a burning
heat & inflammation — but immobility to it is not
discharge with delirium or inflammation of the eyes and
too great sensibility of noise & signs that the
brain is affected & afterwards terminates in a

The total loss of the vessel - e.g. Moring
Redness of the face shows great complexity of the
but super-inconstant of the independent effect
large.

Proximate causes in this as well as all other
cases a vessel block. They cannot be done
but the first - some from a vessel

9. In Dilig. Scriming or morbid matter
It cannot be from the vessel - many dis. have a
thick blood without fever e.g. Rheumatism
pregnancy have a lancidous thick blood with
much difference as to symptoms. This may
at times be caused by the irritation of the heart
by the action of the pulse. The throbbing noise
from violent palpitation too. But what peculiar
kind of symptoms is there. The nature of fevers
have peculiar causes by reason of being
very different.

2. The cause may be morbid matter heated or
particular critical days the critical course
of hemorrhage at the nose of which I think
they do not

the idea comes on either by gradually (22)

Padmaja calls attention to the matter of opinion in relation to preference by indirect suggestion. It is not correct to say by preference by suggestion.

Continued however, may arise from many things not suspected. Venetian influence from invitation of ladies in the 17. century from topical reflections of the town from influence in the time

Poor's Germany, and he means for them
a new great help in the coming year.
A contribution comes within a few days of the
Dietary Council all the adjacent states.

People with an aid in the storm not so likely to fear
The red gulf that is now winding way blood
cannot be human for that sense that turns the soft
picture red is always proper to be worn by those
no - writing at all.

The Heat Engine is now attached to the
mechanical stirrer, but it seems rather to

be the effect of a diminished force, for after a time it
is also to be extremely high when the circulation
is most languid by the patient dying - thus it
seems to be an illustration of the same system.
The two are signs of a premature & excess
of blood - there are many symptoms which
are common. The probable cause is commonly
together with it - so think as good as you have
the proximate cause.

When the cause is prox.

(11) When we trace this to Nature
the circulation is not only moderate & spirit
is given to

If this force arises from any excitement beyond
it must be a V.S. if from cold in the
prime viz. from cold in the heart may be
excited by cold air, cold diet, cold, bleeding
Nausea, catarrhes & obstructions.

The general circulation is put in order again
the warmth of the skin taken off. The circulation
is promoted by antispasmodics. Vomit
Laxative Neutral Salts fermentations bathing
& alternates.

When Nature is too feeble she is to be supported
by Stimulus & Cordials.

local affections & congestions prevented by 1.37
Inunctions Topical blisters Topical U.S.
1. Bleeding take off the throat & elsewhere the
operation heat & anxiety takes off the chasm of
the skin a sweat & following U.S. when you
have a warm violent beating heart
and heat have drinking it often is removed
by large U.S. - U.S. thus the blood ceases the pulse
opens obstructions & makes revolution from the part
affected - after the pulse is harder & fuller but the
anxiety is relieved - this is the case when a plethora
has distended the vessels so as to make an Sphered
Pulse - that is neither hard nor full - tho all
the symptoms are very considerable confirm'd
by the Pulse U.S. is not serviceable tho it is in
this case most necessary but it must be careful
distinguish'd whether this arises from plethora
or from heat -

2. U.S. is best in the beginning but when symp-
toms high or congestion very high to the head &
require it U.S. may be done any time in the fever
It has been laid down as a rule not to bleed
after the 4th day. but experience refutes this
& shows that U.S. will prove successful

in every period of the fever when the symptoms
indicate it by rapid throbbing capill. Inflammation
another prejudice is not to bleed women during
their menses or lochia for fear of stopping them
but when the symptoms require it we will
prove ~~much~~ successful & often not stop at all
the flux - this certainly is not sufficient alone
often it is enough to take away the ^{3rd} ~~the~~ ^{the} away ~~the~~ ^{the} instead of
3. U.S. when the patient is strong, plethora
& vigorous is necessary - the strength is not
plethora - ~~and~~ to plethora - for in weak days
women there is a kind of plethora - who will
not bear much bleeding - after many capill.
the hollows flux & other ailments
as it is indicated habits &c. - when the
veins are enlarged it will be of service to
empty them - but by degrees rather at once -
4. Venous hot fevers with Inflammation being
more beneficial than in autumns - when
the fever is full & hard U.S. softens it
the less the more brisk the stimulus the
the more repeat it requires but the less
on the Incision

As the quantity must differ in respect to the
circumstances - children bear it worse than adults
the Dr has seen children perish from too great a
loss of blood so Dr must not be ordered
but in the symptoms of congestions or
other such morbid symptoms.

Old people will not bear much as expected,
the more for them learn than adults to bear
it better than others.

General bear it worse than many say they
are of more sensible more nature. It is better
in small quantities.

The first history of a
man. Hypochondria have some Dr & Dr, saying
but this is very dangerous in some patients very soon
rather will have first Dr.

It is best to tell people that faint is best if it
be blood from time to time. One of the best
Indicators of the quantity when the patient is
relieved from the anxiety & oppression.

The Buffy coat is a general indication
which but this is not to be trusted to being
after inflammation that exists in the blood.
They say when it tricks down the even its
curated but that often it is mixed in the blood.

of the not patiens - as a patient just got out of
a fever - The spontaneous separation of
the blood into a plasma & serum depends on
many circumstances within the body.
Temperatures of the air heat 34 - In a degree
of heat with Nature's to our body which is
from 94 to 98. In it it will not separate at all
in a degree of cold near the freezing point it
will be in an interval (angular) - in a
heat of 84 it commonly separates. It separates
more of the serum when the air is warm - The
separation is more when the surface is largely
than in bulk for by agitation it will not
separate at all. (I remember of) (I don't recollect) (I don't
remember) (I don't) - Dr. Langer's Experiments
with Esters? formerly but not at present
The color of blood has been paid much attention to but
the place of the serum much disputed they agree
that the V. sh. be as far as possible from the heart
affected - as an influence of the heart V. sh. in the foot
than the following. V. sh. as near as possible is
in the Jugular - follows to a y. further and the
V. sh. is more than double the quantity

from a constant, particularly in affect of the
the head - In Inflamed parts - Clones of when
not would dilate too much a good deal of
blood may be taken away by Leeches & cupping
benefit. The Evacuation is not so sudden as it is.

- Vomits 1st - indicated by Nausea, Anxiety
multifarious, and loss of appetite & Disposition to faint.
2. The time proper is at the beginning of a fever - at the
above symptoms. But with safety any time
when the Nausea or vomiting Vomits are present.
3. The Medulla just over the Eyebrows owing to
great Stomach relieved by Vomits.
4. The Diarrhea at the end of some continued fever
promoted by Vomits at first. (Spontaneous) & then
B. its generally necessary to promote bleeding
the neglect of which has had the most
fatal effects. Apoplectic, Plets. bounding
its vessels & its most dangerous when
the head is affected & the Lungs.

Generally vomiting has its seat in the stomach & the
intestines & the lungs.

6. The Effects are cleansing the 1st passages.
Promoting sweat & exhalation off the skin
of the skin - Consumption of the whole 1st is
promotes secretion in general particularly
the skin. This it affects very much if
afterwards an Opiate is given. A practice
of Sydenham was laid aside the very
carefull in many cases

7. A more important is if they are
serviceable in topical affect. of 1st head
is some Delirium &c. Dr. W. W. W. is
a great Enemy to them but when it is not
of a very violent & stimulant kind & is
provided the Dr. never saw any bad Effects

8. A vomit to stop a Diarrhoea. Ipecac. has been
most recommended but when to break a
fever Tart. Emet. has been proposed. The
Dr. never found it to make any thing ^{very} distinct.

9. Purgative given early often will remove
the fever from Infection

10. Tart. Emet. will open gently if belly is hot
to cleanse the 1st passages but if it does not open the
belly a very gentle cath. must be given e.g. Gum
or Oil of Clove or any other neutral Salts

Hygates must be given once a day or every 2 days during the fast for relaxing fooding & warm water will be convenient enough but it must not be in too great quantities else by its weight it goes off too soon — such small Hygates often take off Diarrhoea & even leucorrhoea but such small Hygates are

Purgatives. are necessary after Autumn when there is a great secretion & discharge of Acid putrid bile. Hence after Autumn fast the belly must be kept ^{constantly} open by rep. lax. & Hygates. They are more safe & soon where of Symplicum high Neutral Salts. promote a certain degree of Diarrhoea & Diuresis the saline draughts & Hygates must be used but medicines for this purpose bring on affections of the head Inflammation &c. The origin of this dangerous method was the doctrine of acidity in the blood — which sh. be counteracted by alkalis it never relieves but weakens — mixing Hygates frequently from a hot regimen.

Hygates were opposed first this method — Friend — never used. India. to sweat during Hippocri never did so — but Hippocri. pro. vides warm drinks warm Baths — the most efficacious medicine

The best Medicines: is Neutral salts in
small quantities

Nitric is recommended as a coarct of the blood
"Exposé" by Boerhaave. it does not agree with many
people's Stomachs. & can't be given in sufficient Quantities
we are never to depend on its Exhibition —

Telluric or Absorb. they are of service
only if they find Iudity in the Channels
thereby become Neutral salts —

In Germany they give larger Doses of these
as well as Nitric — but they disturb a
healthy Stomach much more & sick one when
there is any Degree of putrefaction in the stomach
the Test will determine this. Often Nitric
& dysenteria or other Indica ~~are~~ joined
together that counteract each other
the Contrary ever so generally recommended

Dr. G. has not seen any good Effects of it —

Dr. Mead's Recollections & his Disciples
have taken away from all Food given
in Dysentery — which Celcius afterwards
moderated — they exposed even to Light as much
as possible as the most absurd & dangerous

What little food the patient takes must be of
the vegetable kind, cool, light, antiscorbutic.
Apples & Ripe Roasted Apples Butter-milk
Whey Lemonade Barley water Drink must
be allowed as much as ~~is~~ ^{he} please,
but not to overload his stomach with
at a time. The patient commonly is tired with
every drink so it must be often changed. The
most agreeable is toast in water wth lemon juice.
All medicated drink nauseous & does no good. Small
beer was allowed by Sydenham & Cobb.
Some will not allow fermented liquors. But
when the patient has been used to it it will
do no harm. Small beer is no strong ferment
liquor. We have nothing to fear from it
causing wind than any other.
If the patient longs for anything it will
not do him so much harm as if he did not
like it. Things long for often prove the greater
cordials. Dr. J. had allowed roast beef.
The patient seldom eats much of the thing
long for.

Cold drink, has been universally refused, but
it is never attended with bad effects by Harris so
topical effects. In cases where there is no
inflammation to interfere with it.

The Harrow witnesses demonstrate, that
Drugs are so nauseous, that a patient will not
drink much of them - & a child will not drink
at all of even - The Dr. does not

recommend universally, cold water or cold drink,
but only shows they are not attended always
with bad effects - he believes

that where Peritopical Inflammation the Dr.
fears the stimulus of cold water is be
extremely dangerous -

Generally there is no better remedy. Dr. Hays
of cold water. it is laid down as a rule not
to drink cold water when hot but the
Dr. thinks there is no harm in it -

Food is commonly taken very indifferent with
by patients they do not so forget to it -

Children bear Abstinence in general worse than Adults.
The Room must be kept dark as the patients
are very sensible of light. Must be fresh

cool air - but not too much of air in the room (Q8)
Damp & moist air must be avoided. The window
must be open in summer & cool & fresh air
with frequent fanning. The bed must be free
the patient must be open & free in all respects
the patient must have fresh air - Repeat in any bed.

It has been said such a patient must not be
kept too long in the room to be shut in some
times. The patient must keep his hands in bed
but the sheets must be kept. But every thing
increases the fever & perspiration.
A patient in such a fever is not to be too
much heat than too much cold. He is like
a drunken man or madman who knows he
does not know what he is doing.

Another error is that warm water alone
is not mixed with Laponacon without mix
with the blood, which they prove from analysis
since the blood is the same after much drinking
in a healthy state.

Another error is to keep the patient always
in bed. The patient should be allowed to sit up a little
one in a day which will relieve him much.

[illegible]

When the pulse goes off the system & the
caused the patient an Antispasmodic system the
usually & later on, the value of the nature
Lungs & sometimes not more & after 2 or 3
collected and not in the same position
Blythe's is the beginning of Spasmodic
very important, as they increase the heat
quicker the pulse & increase it by its
symptoms. They are most effective they
in the middle when the pulse is brought down
"Espece" if the head is affected. But when the pulse is
hard & full the Blythe's will certainly do mischief.
where there is a loss of the mental faculties
Cathartic symptoms Blythe's are the most
powerful cordial & stimulant. They take off
spasms but not by exciting gastric pain for
this is telling in respect to what they will do.
Generally where there is a high sensitivity
great irritation of the nervous system -
Believe & Subcutaneous & other kinds they are
always useful. They do not answer so well
in thin dry habits, as in the phlegmatic ones
as in women & particularly children in whom

They seldom cause stringency in young people &
they more freely used than in all professions
when there is any tendency to it. Perhaps they are
very great diuretics better in cold than in warm
climates. See Baglivi - they are good where urine
is thick & good - as Deland & the possibility of
diseases. Parllin says if they act by increasing
the circulation so had in the beginning but
often they seem to soften & relax the parts
where particular spasms have made it strongly
full e.g. in Catarrh of uterus but generally
they are useful when the vis vita is impaired
Perhaps - was a great remedy because they
increased the circulation. As the Dr. Boerhaave
they can be useful in y^e cold & moist & Brouncker
thought. Besides the effect from a cathartic
tendency by resolving the blood - but they seem
not to operate this way nor by the translocation
of humors - Boerhaave & all the mechanical sect
are very freely used when they are used
has rarely been known to be more than a
little laxative - when the patient being distressed
with the stringency & all symptoms grow worse

They Antropomorphize & see a head & torso & feet
the north & south & east & west & without
the sense that they do not allow one breath of
efficiency for science. when he has to of the
at regions of occult. obs. - In lateral
disturbances & distal are of great effect
even the neck & spine in other parts.

The R. samples to early in 7 to 10 head
water on the neck an left to maintain circulation
is not so painful on the head but more apt
to cause strangury than on the neck. when
it is held to the side of the head & drawn out
it is held as if it is simply it is drawn out
strangury - an applying blister we have as
well to pull the patient - catching as to
bathe the head with ~~liniment~~ vinegar water
good remedy if repeated several times a day
for better & 2 blisters at 20 or 30 hours
its more painful if drawn off too early
it is a violent strangury
The strangury is relieved by Mercaparin
Tincture of Sassafras & Camphire
is no specific

(31)
Cordials. The best is wine & water -
preferable to all others, & many suppose
the proper time of giving this Cordial is
particular circumstances. When the patient
is weak, this Cordial may be used to
assist - by repeat when Nature struggles
with a crisis -

The Valerian, & by the Theory of Transference
suddenly together with the Schoonbein leaves
the Valerian being perhaps may have a good
good quality. Other Volatiles as Sal. Sulfuric
Sulph. & Sulfuric Acid are heating
Dissolvable Medicines Aggravate the Stomach
& Symptoms

Of ill Method requires Delicacy & Indiscretion & often
always gave one after vomit or cathart.
either without fear. When the fever is high
get heat, delirium & congestion to the head
& face where there is strong full hard Pulse
extremely hot full tending to increase the fever
But when the fever is such a state as to allow
vomit - the pulse weak - want of sleep
Delirium occasioned by weakness
Purges are very beneficial

There is no such thing to stop this fever
with the Brain as a quack might be led
to suppose.

Samuel's Powder may be very good when the
system requires it - but Dr. J. J. J. J. J.
given for a dose is as useful & much
more safe - In high febrile cases
it is not to be administered if there will not
be Samuel's Powder.

When the fever is Spontaneous & good
that spontaneously goes off & has no urgent
symptoms the Dr. leaves the whole management
to Nature.

There must be paid a particular attention
to the state of the stomach. The great
danger in these fevers requires the most
simplicity of Medicine.

Withers.

Lydon's history of Epidemics very
reasonable - Murray very true
to his theory & as good as his Practice

Putrid Malignant or Tail fever. 32

This is often called a technical flower. but the
Pilechill only it appears. The Dr. says that
with more violence than the low one gives.
It begins with a high fever as if a strong but not
so permanent as a Pilechill. The heat is sudden
by transition to the pulse in the beginning is tense and
more than in the same place. There is a confusion of
head yielding to nausea & vomiting & a
colder skin in some of the places or at the bottom
of the eye. The eyes are full & heavy & yellowish
frequently a little inflamed. The face bloated after
often a pulsation in the carotids. when the pulse
in the carotids is small & slow. In the beginning is
a swelling of the face & a swelling of the arms
scarcely perceptible & of the face. The face
is scarcely more remarkable in the early stage
than in the late stage. The patient is always at ease
after the patient is going to sleep. It is not
attended with any of the other symptoms of
yellow fever. It is only to be distinguished by the
fever itself & the time when it
first shows its signs.

That is, a more or less of depression of spirit
when also the pulse does not rise isylthemic character

All symptoms increase the temperature rises
becomes confused in the head &c. the pulse fine
rises on the bleeding but fine sinks afterwards
in the progress of the disease & after a little it will
often sink irrecoverably - which of this I can
not think when delirium comes on - In the
beginning has often a crusty & is not in a
32 fold state but in the course of the disease it is
perfectly high & is of a 32 fold state. Certain degrees of
dyspnea looking & looking as if it were dyspnea
but in inflammation but not for a long time

I have seen a great deal at the end of the
stomach & they discharge greatly & that is
thirst at first inconsiderable but after
increases not to be satisfied by any drink
thirst remains but is not so great & is
daily increasing - when it is not so great but
has no sediment - when they lie down
they are inclined to cough up when they
get up to a discharge

at first the heat seems to be considerable & is
you keep the hand there one feels a burning
heat. Heat is moderate when it is less.
The color is fine pink. The sweat extremely
profuse - all secretion fails. - in the begin-
the sweat is merely colligative & when critical
not so - yet large as in Influenza. The
tongue at 1st is moist but in the course of the
paroxysm which often makes the patient
speak inarticulately which some call paralytic
breath is hot. Delirium not so frequent as
Influenza. It is rather a confusion in the head
& stupor when it is to be commonly reasonable
more ghastly than in Influenza. The face is long
tending not so frequent as in Influenza. The
Delirium increases as the pulse sinks & when
it quits the delirium goes off. In Influenza
the reverse. There sometimes a
total prostration the pulse weak & slow when
the pulse sinks the patient is long prostrated
with strong delirium. Total prostration
sometimes appears before the 10th day sometimes
not before the 10th day. They do not live above the
10th day.

Tricostema I spoke of in the large they
appeared in 1806. They are all. Low Darts, & the so
confluent the skin seems another colour
but they are reddish or least blackish going
thru all the intermediate colours the black in the
most part they are on the back of the body
only in one row. The top of the last 4 or 5
days and part of a commitment in between the first
few days they are between the 2nd & 3rd day generally
there is considerable change from day to day the
in other cases when they are more prolonged
the parasites dwell & subminate for a great while
in the intestine. Swell the parasites when involved
in the fresh leucos. I have seen in the blood
swell the testes but these happen mostly when
when the D's. is protracted above 18 days or so.
Crisis ~~can~~ happen there will be like in the
same a supuration. after the crisis there
want of sleep tumulus in the Vestigo. Confusion
in the head & Delapac has double danger
in the morning and after 20 expirations of the amount of 1/2 hour
of more to the 1/2 hour of the morning & evening

They are often preceded by a severe & violent
like hemorrhages at the base - & thus the
by failure in clarity of vision has been observed to come
from the production of hyperemia - & is followed
by an universal itchy

Prognostic Favorable signs are a gentle
Vision to the end of first day - it is then
light the symptoms - the pulse universal
but not excessive & does not rise. But proper
means to weaken the patient & lower the pulse.
The Petechiae change from black to red & good sign
Petechiae on the lips & a yellowish thickened skin
coming off the face - when the pulse rises &
the disease becomes chronic & lasts often 4 or 5 weeks
or more - Strength in 4 or 5 days of the disease
shows for blood in the vessels & is often
not fatal

Good Signs. Eruptions quite red & bright on the
face & back - and some of the belly & feet
the surface of the face is a sign of mortification
in the face & consequently of putrefaction -
some large red spots show an high degree of
putrefaction - a discharge too early of the face
to the other one seldom favorable

are generally succeeded by phlegm & dyspnoea
solid ichthous & insoluble stools are the
consequence of the gas forming & I have
along with old retentions - cold clammy sweats
are always had - In certain instances, change
voice - Blindness - Diff. Swallowing inability
to eat and the tongue constant inclination
to move to the breast - Vomiting - Inordinately
lacks sweat blackish red urine with a black
sediment - And signs - There are other
symptoms but they generally arise from
regeneration - Report the last many years -

CAUSES Antecedent & Proximate
These kind of fevers are incident to any
place filled with putrid animal steam
the most fatal in jails, hospitals, ships
the very provisions of sickness & bilious fevers
this fever of the soldiers by get it by being
in camp ~~in the morning~~ when it is putrid it is
not very dangerous in the evening but a
little later it is very fatal - Hence sent
to Hospital - and the most
dangerous in instances of this fever

happens at the same time in the same place (6)
 that - the late one happened at London 1800.
 the 10th in July and the 11th the 12th of
 August. In the same year with some other
 generally it gave out in the English islands and
 in France. Since the people of the 1st of July 1800
 many of the French people before it is observed
 could hardly be reached. It is an ancient disease
 and such as have been detected in the French
 when brought into an hospital. It is a disease of
 the stomach - all that remains the strength of
 the stomach the 1st of July 1800 it is the most
 common of the most common diseases. It is
 able to enter the stomach of the living
 highly contagious in which the French fall sick
 from dead bodies after battles it is the
 the drying of the water that comes to the bottom of the
 lower low moist marshy grounds. It is
 in Egypt when the Nile rises to flood the inland
 effluvia with mud. It is a disease of the
 the French are most subject to it on account of their
 manner of living - It is not so common as it
 is now in France owing to the use of the
 quantity of vegetables - Bread made in the
 for the French people in the same time. It is

which is almost solely the cause of the disease
a long course of sleep by which the patient has
been able to produce this fever.

Proximate Cause There is the fever a remarkable
intensity, but this is not the immediate cause
the symptoms come on before these signs of putridity
& putridity may be without a fever as in typhoid
It affects much the nervous system before the patient
is confined to his bed. Typhoid fever, acute, is not
this fever except the plague all other fevers
are of a mild nature & diathesis - there is a
great tendency to a continuance of the fever -
as the continual pain at the throat & the
swelling of the lymphatics if not
off are much protracted - There seems to
be a contagion but acts as a ferment - those
that die of this fever do so in consequence of
a morbid state of the brain -
It is very like the plague & seems to have the same
cause only in a less degree. It is very similar
also to the worst bilious fever - the inflammation
in the brain in the beginning does not arise
from an inflammatory diathesis but rather from
a putrid diathesis whereby the red part

of the blood is said, intrinsically, as the disease
being of the blood is a systemic affection. The blood
is otherwise a disposable fluid. The patient
does not always attend to the quantity of
blood lost. Dr. Haecce treats the disease
very often and the efforts of that physician, as
any person's observations & want of attention
however they are apt to appear in this form

CME. This has several indications after
the several period, &c.

1. To mitigate the symptoms in the beginning
when the fever is only degenerated from an
fever by bleeding gently Camels Glath, antiseptic
2. To promote all natural secretions particularly
as it is often cut off by sweat or diarrhea. This
intention is answered by vomit purgative
of Valerian & Diaphoretic Wine
- 3 To support principally the vis vita by pro-
ceeding & regimen to heat & wine. The Barth
indicate some symptoms

4 To resist a general tendency to putrefaction
that sometimes they manifest the blood
use of antiseptic. Dr. Haecce & Acids back in the
beginning, but not in the very beginning

When the marks of contagion appear it
often is cut off by some sort of happy influence
Bleeding gen^l this far will not bear it.
In a plethoric person with a very
tender pain in the back great heat & quiet
tense pulse this may be of service but here if
it is repeated the pulse will indubitably
show a crisis. Blood even tho the first let
showed it Inflamm. Therefore after 4th let.
if the pain in the head remains its better to
apply leeches to the temples which do not
weaken you. People of too much blood seldom
recover hence its better to take little than too
much blood. M^r More does not as much effort
as M^r Harvey & P^ringle but perhaps his is
not of the same kind. Soldiers after brought
into Hospitals wth Inflammⁿ for which fall into
putrid ones.

2. Vomits are indicated by y^e tracing & earlier some
tho the whole course of the dis. many are
efforts of vomits. Expect when y^e head is affected
there are the most violent kinds of putridity

It is of an acrid & bitter taste & is abundant in the
stomach & in the bowels & is therefore
must not be taken in too great quantity, which
are very useful in the treatment of
effluvia & other diseases & is useful
Chamomile tea being an Antacid & is very good
Dr. Pingle gives Castor Oil 1000 or 2000
grains & it does not produce violent vomiting
in small quantities & purges downwards as is
indicated by Nature herself by the ^{other} excretion of this
oil by a Linseed gentle but not strong purgative
is good in this case. Dr. Haen a great
enemy to em in all for he does not to have
the true antacid for which he complains of the
which may arise from other circumstances
When the Stomach does not open the belly making
glysters & purges & so on but of course good but
never to give.

Purgatives - are indicated by a bad taste in
the mouth, sickness, nausea & flatulent eructations
costiveness & fullness of the belly & so on.
The Stomach was never able to bear the Castor Oil.

on the 8. & 9th often a gentle bilious diarrhoea
of moderate amount has carried off the 3rd
Dance. Huxham gives a purge till after 7th
some 4 days since that time then may cure off
by purge - but he uses laxatives & glysters in getting
The Diarrhoea is often merely colligation
without relief yet when shut up the patient
often grows worse but this stops is often
except when it strikes the pulse so much

Diaphoretic. - A Natural sweet sweat
is best promoted by plentiful diluent &
stimulating drinks. Rhenish Wine & Cherry
which often has carried off the sweat once
when the use of it was early enough

The Volatile Alkali recommended by so
many, in these fevers, are found extremely
improper, by Huxham. Pringle calls them
Antiseptics & so they are but the small dose
always administered is not y. s. to correct
even putridity in the system unless in
the stomach & that but their effects will

only be in the Nervous system which is as well
well as all the system to be full of spirit in order
to this. Theoria is often prescribed but the
the most foolish thing. It is often given and by
Bingley's theory for
contraction is highly stimulated. It is well
known so they counteract & destroy each other
effects. It is much better to use a mixture
of Comp. Card. & Sarsaparilla with
on brown. It is another stimulant for cold
Serpentaria look upon as a diaphoretic & good
it is not only disagreeable to the stomach but
has no more good effects than can be obtained from
Cord. Sarsaparilla. answers certain cases when the heart
has been weak in the 1st or 2nd days of a
Inflammation when the pulse is full the pulse is
with much to a great degree here and are requisite
things for the want of a support strength the
patient has been given. A great variety of
Cordials. More or less than the other the
best is wine which is more efficacious than
all the rest.

But where-ever there is great a more Stimulant
& Subduing exciting Medicine the Volatile fine
Salt is better than Wine

Blister is very hurtfull in the region of
the stomach the pain & inflation of the head
but when the strength & pulse is low with
retention of excrements & great costiveness
Blisters are very useful. Independent of their
exciting power they lower the inflammation
the juices by their Discharge which often is
very considerable. They often prevent a
Gangrene in the internal parts

Cynapium & Cataplasms are often Usefull
too. Blisters are much assist'd by the use
of Wine &c but its better not to use them
till the latter part of the Dis

7 Camphire is very bad in the stomach
is disagreeable & ~~insects~~ mucous. The best
manner of giving it is dissolved in Vinegar
it does nothing in 3 or 4 or 5 case

except cause nausea & in large doses cause
great heat & affect to the head

Opiales, seldom necessary in the beginning &
in the end of no use. They may only serve
to restrain colliquative sweats & bleedings when
these are immoderate they do good & a little
will not stop them but is a great cordial to
give with great propriety in the struggle of a
dying fever.

Acids, very useful especially vegetable
ones hence. Ripe Juice sh. be allowed
use of orange & Lemon Juice.

The Bark is the most powerful medicine
& has the greatest efficacy in these fevers
when the Nervous System is affected & the
great adrenergic of putridity is increased.

Peru Bark give the bark in Decoct. with
bitters but in this fever we must not trifle
but give it in substance give large doses
we have nothing to fear from large doses
if the stom. will bear it & if not brownish
& any loams & adrenergic

See being by Macmore & introduced the hemlock
after they give 3i extract which is more than two
drachmises in a pound. - The bark does
not lose any Natural excretion the when the
humors are colligative it restrains them
from being joined with spirit of vitriol when the
distillation is strong wine may be added
Macmore has cured one more than 40 others
with hemlock he used the bark in
distillation the quantity is not mentioned
It is the most powerfull remedy against all
the bad consequences of this fever viz
Relapsus Debilities Hemorrhages such
as these it usually joined with cord of being
when joined with sugar. Sillit goes for the most
attending the fever. Opium may be added in
smaller doses for it promotes a gentle
sweating but it may be given without waiting
for eruption. Dr. Macmore cured himself
with the large dose of the extract 40 grains put under the
tongue.

Antiseptics are wine, Nitric acid, Liqueur
essence of clove. Nitric acid of course
will rather increase the putrefaction in the
test-tube also when they do not find acid in
it. Of the lightest kind - the spirit
must be adulterated with good quality sugar
and is then in thinish but when a base
is in short red. Care to. Some require
great penetration of strength & quantity
but not water. The air must be allowed
the sweetest spirit is also a perfume

1. Flamentations. of sea-water is full
 of the Adulterant, can't be had if the Water comes in
 & it is much better than Salts. by reason
 of their great constitution of dry salt, the danger
 of the kind of the fever when the pulse is weak
 symptoms to be mitigated.
 The Diarrhoea, when violent is mitigated by
 Opium & the Mucous. Good Vinous & the Wine
 with Cinamon & the bark is entirely shut up the
 patient all chance larger the purg. as the best
 such symptoms & small doses of cast. Purgative
 Acids? The Colic is quite not at all cured have
 the best method to stop the diarrhoea is to

...ate ... which may ...
... will ... in ...
... in Spate ...
... must ... taken in the
... as ... (to plant ...)
... is more ... of ...
... must ...
... there must be ... as
... as possible ...
... when cold they get more ...
... as ...
... is better ...
... which is ...
... there

WIND - much frequent in Military ...
... the year ... in this ...
... have ...
... of ... but ...
Pecuniary & Nasareous ...
... symptoms may be ...
... as ...
... best by the
... the body

was given no such small amount. Quite the opposite
scarcely tolerable after previous exposure
Stomach not restrained, & opened by the bark
R. Mulhens is treated by pure ¹⁰⁶ wine
that of course is very sharp. The patient
dies with a good deal of wine. There were
no other effect of it too. I cannot say if
has carried off the poison of this die but we
must remark every weakening evacuation
rather inclines to produce it

The Physicians ought not to go such patients to
an empty stomach. ought to smell often to wine
in his hands. when in a purge & ought to change
his clothes. when he goes to other patients

But the R. Pringle & the others very good
prescriptions. But I would not be depended on
drilling more to the fashion than the indication
after a great fatigue. I would be careful. I
know wine & de-purification is a very proper
thing. I am more apt to relapse than the plague
which is said will not attack a patient in
metastases. It is not ascertained yet. There is a
analogy between this & the plague in the
symptoms & proximate cause

Kind 3.
How Nervous Fever

Sauvage. calls this fever Typhus. He joins this with the putrid Malignant being diff. from one another.

Symptoms. It attacks much in the same manner as the putrid fever. its course runs the same course before of patient confined to his bed by low degree want of appetite disturbed sleep Anxiety. Difficult of breathing with sighing & labring. better in cool air. low solid & in part full of flumes have a slight shivering.

When some remains from putrid matter in confusion in the head. but if it only takes place in the head the whole cured. If the patient is confined to the house there is great danger. slight inflammation of head & cold.

Insatiable thirst. Oppression sight rather than mind in the head. Hiccups & vomiting. No what is called is more of Phlegm —

Want of appetite little thirst (48)
These symptoms come & go but there is
some abatement of them - At night with some cold
the pulse is lower & softer & frequently 4 - 6
beats in the beginning it becomes more than natural
the oppression of breath is often mistaken for
affected Lungs you find expectoration in order
which is very distressing in this state the upper
corpus & colour of the tongue is commonly yellowish
Delirium & other affections It lasts sometimes 3 or
5 days & the patient seems to be without danger
but the patient is pale, anxious, & much oppressed
weak, low spirit, inclined to sleep but not asleep.
not conscious of it

In the advancement of the Dis the pulse grows
very quick & weak, fluttering & often intermitting
this the is not always, & times it goes for a few
minutes & repeats when there is flushing on the face
when all the body soon turns glassy or cold
this collapse in the extremities is constant &
General a small amount of blood in the face
the urine is pale & mixed with sediment
sediment in the urine is a frequent occurrence

The Tongue at 1st moist with a white mucus
There is a great sensibility & smarting in the
tongue to light touch

Thence comes on a slight Aberration but
the Delirium discovers itself
When Epileptic much at 1st the appearance of
Inflammation in pulse but in a few days when
Relieve comes on these appearances go off
the pulse turning much low & contracted

In the 2^d Stage viz after the 5th Day or 6th there
abs. greater heat Delirium faintly 1st last
action or some Delirium animi frequent with
sweat & sweat on the forehead whilst the
pulse of the hand is hot & more clear & rapid
which when suddenly appears indicates 1st of 2^d
universal trembling & subjective tendence
the tongue dry & parched in the middle & when
they eat it is not sensible - No thirst tho
the tongue is dry & parched? Delirium never
high rather a confusion when spoke they
are not to purpose.

frequently profuse & even being but not bloody
present - often fear to sleep lest they sh^d never
awake again - easily affected by any thing -
In the last stage the retinotides are cold, pulse
travelling intermits, just as is counted - the
subcutaneous increase - the senses lose their acuteness
& they grow insensible - even to light & noise
The patient may often be owing to keep up
they become lethargic - the natural
excitations pass involuntary

There often till y^e time of this get insensibility
& remarkable spasmodic constriction to which
the low pulse & subcutaneous principally are owing
In the last stage the symptoms of the put. malig.
fev. appears as bloody - tho in the beginning there
is no degree of putridity whereby it is most
clearly distinguished from the put. malig. fev.
This fev. has no crisis or critical days the
flame goes off in a gentle sweat - generally goes
off without any violent exacerbation - after y^e
set off by a sleep - the strength does not recover

after a bill several I was told of patient means
Diarrhea which goes off when strength comes
again the stomach a long time

It seems it is a late irregular Diarrhea
Green has a late irregular Diarrhea. This goes off as
the fever advances. The patient from lying on
his back has a often gangrene. Care must be
taken to prevent it. as some have been lost by it.
It seems to be in some measure critical
the fever ends Diarrhea in an expectorated
in a paroxysm. Some are cured off. Diarrhea
more that die seldom live beyond the 18. Day
fever on the 18. Day

PROGNOSTIC. we must not depend on the
signs for many have been recovering for
months & passing sediments

Good Signs. 1. A moist tongue & a natural
salivation without Aphthae. 2. General
comfort. 3. A gentle Diarrhea about
the 18. Day. This often the must be checked.
Lest it should weaken too much the critical

3. Abscess in the parotids. Stomach in the ear
without swell in the parotids

6. Scabby eruptions round the mouth

7. Miliary eruptions from the throat. The day
few good signs not always. often consequences
of a hot regimen. e.g. in lying in they often
appear without relief to the patient

They are as well as other exanthemata commonly
preceded by an extreme anxiety & oppression in the
precordia. merely owing to the stomach
apthae when not too early brownish. & not too white.

Bad Signs - Difficult Swallow & with apthae in the
throat. Winkings. profuse sweats, & Diarrhoea
which sink the pulse & patient. Apthae
early brownish. Pains in y^e back & os sacrum
indicates this fever to be of a bad kind.

Causes. Procatarrhe & Antecata, &
winkings. & got sensibility of the nerves
low habit poor thin blood. finding great
evacuations. Excess Salivation. got Dejection
of Spirits - long watching - Study - fatigue
venery - poor low thin blood. Diet. when
Epidemic most in moist warm weather

& Endemic in marshy countries & among
poor people. Douglas obs. that the
was said with it, yet being the most pernicious
Cause of it. It is ascribed to
torment & Disorder in the Lymphs & Nervous
juices, we never saw the Nerv. juice come on
by ~~any thing~~ ^{any thing} alone. Ascribe it to the
where there is much putrid the prox. cause
seems to be in the Nerv. System this seems
primarily & remarkably affected in what ~~we~~ ^{we} know
the symptoms seem rather owing to a disordered
than any plethora or Infl'd cause for it
seems bleeding so very ill.

The best distinction between this & the Infl'd
fever is in the last there is a rapid circulation
great heat & thirst, high colored urine, pains
frequently violent & topical, attacks vigorous
plethoric people with rich dense blood, in the
cold climate & season, & the pulse is strong
full vigorous at first afterward weak & soft.
The reverse is the case for the Nerv. low fever
as well as in the put. malign. fever.

from which it is distinguished by not having (45)
that degree of palidity nor such a discharge
of bile

When these indications it to assist
Nature in that gentle universal sweat or
gentle Diarrhoea, whereby it often cures of the 2^d
Period on y^e 9th Day. This is done by gentle Vomits
Diaphoretic & Cathart.

2. To support the vis Vita which is lowered
by proper Regimen & use of wine & other
stimulants Cataplasms Expectory & feet

3 To take off general spasms of nervous system by general
Antispasmodic & Opiales & also y^e bark

4 To moderate the symptoms

Bleeding - is most fatal of all evacuation
in this Dis. the in the beginning soft & sanguine
patient which is done in the case some blood may
be taken but not increased - when the Head
is affected as appears by flushing in the face
the Redness & the weight of the temples - Leeches
Cupping & scarification of the temples better
often use is rep^d by taking the Effluvia out
for a peripneumony. but it may be said from this

from the branching being naturally larger
which is not so in a pulmonary (by a clear
cough & hoarse ~~when~~ ^{light} ~~from~~ ^{the} ~~throat~~ ^{the} ~~voice~~
this last circumstance is common to hysteria
too on which was the 2^d only difference
from both is made by convulsions

Metals. gentle ones. viz. Merg^r not only
for the bilious redundancy but by the
indications of nausea & anxiety & spontaneous
vomiting & freeing the 1st passages from a tough
phlegm occasion by the thickens & apathy
from extending themselves thro' the whole alimentary
canal hence small doses of Tart. Em.
most convenient as they gently loosen
Vomits purging & Diaphoretic
and water seldom suffices if strength ^{is wanting}

Cathartics. tho these are not so much
required as in the put. Malign. for yet they
must be given for the same reason of Emac.
Espe^c when 1st Tart. Em. goes not downwards
The cooling Neutral. as warm Tart. & Li. Glauca.
Produce swelling in the belly so Tim. & Rhubarb.

6 more must be taken when y^e first dose y^e answer 116

Diaphoretics. we must never force only assist

Nature this way. Sp. Ninder. in small doses one of the best the phlegm can be the Conf. Card. Pol. Camph. serpent. & but during good for nothing have only heads of stimulation but full effect in the 4th stage there being an urgency of spasmodic contractions already so is a very compound medic of herial since we can't find in the drug. that the good or bad effects are owing

Camphora. has great insinuations by Rhubarb to promote sweat. Sup. & Soler is fit but in small doses brought but Hansen can be expected & greater ones still worse for the stomach

Opium among the vulgar a good? which they use internally & external in various diseases may allow it does no harm in small doses as they give it - it may be given to some degree without harm the some given once day above it will cause madness

Volatile Spirit only good when sudden Spasms of the Nerv. System is over? is seldom the case here

Opium sedate often very well in the
extreme restlessness & tossing in the bed
No wine in this case is more safe. Spiritus
are powerfull diuretics too

The best Antispasmodic is Mocha from ʒ.ij.
to ʒ.ʒ. The Dr has seen the best effects from it
he often has used. Other Engl. Scurv. Wine

Wine is the best Spirit to sedate restlessness
& toss. Gilchrist advises when the patient
has high Eyes Inflam. headach & appearance
of high brain. that it does not appear this

In watching & delirium from weakness which
is a compression of the head. Its the most
powerfull remedy. The dose must be

renewed by the effects. When it weakens
the pulse fuller softer & slower it is good
to use it free. The Dr. has seen a pulse

brought from 140. to 110. gives the rest often
he gives 2. bottles a day with good effect
I indeed after the 7th day its necessary support

Strength - from a Pint to a bottle each day (4)
will be required. The old plant is best in this
view - Wine likewise best supports the
Military Dispositions when well attended. the
6 times in 10. it is symptomatic. it best restores
colligative fluids & is the most powerfully safe
Card in this dis.

Castor often successful when Opium was not
safe - but this is seldom the case in this dis.
Opium in small doses will do much - Castor
may be given from ʒi to ʒss the ^{best} ^{to be} ^{used} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{dis.}

Pediluvium if possible, for the patient
are so weakened that by this Derivation they
faint away. Fomentations are good in yst
stage on acct of the irritat. & construct of yst ^{dis.}
system. whereas Abstin^{ce} & Do mischievous
the kinds which are forced by & do not much
relieved by foment.

Having noticed these small spots of
heat caused by the vinegar foment. this must
be done before blisters are applied.

Blisters. are serviceable to remove all
fevers. if Appl^d before y^e patient is confus^d.
But when species of the fever & irritatⁿ.
commences. Bathing & sweat are better. But
when the patient at last sinks wth the dis-
tensors better y^e bathing. The reception of
blisters better than all at once - The Dr does
not begin in y^e head. as they occasion shivering.
except a stupor appear & then it is best.
They ought to be Appl^d in the morn^g not to
increase the exacerbation at Night. When the
the skin under the blister is pale & shines a language
of y^e vis vitæ requires part^l cond^{ly} wine.

Diet must be diluting & supporting. Chicken
broath & beef tea are not even allowable. but even
these I from time to time in small quantities
The calves foot jelly with Lemon juice is very
good but the best cond^l is wine. See Wintbury.
When they have commonly a dry tongue they
seldom have thirst. therefore ought to be
urged to drink oftener than they would
call for it themselves. Too great a

quantity is bad at a time - the slow from a peculiar weakness not bearing it. greatly may be overloaded with phlegm in this disorder & as that causes occasional convulsions. & often arguments the colligative sweets. Regum is a convenient drink - fine Water Lemon juice & wine

Sinapism. may be applied instead of blister but it is diff. to tell when to take one as the patient can't tell if they pain him & lying too long will greatly irritate & the shoulders will be worse

The Bark is a medicine of great efficacy. seldom misapplied. there frequently distinct convulsions of the back at that time may be given in large doses to the greatest advantage. at the end the bark is useful to support the vis vitæ - when a tendency to gangrene from lying on the back - from phlogosis to restrain colligative sweets & if not entirely to be checked. It. Saliv. & sp. Mind, ought to be joined. if continued

Little Rubric. which must be prepared &
given. Lent. & other Neutral. The sudden
stop of colligation will produce considerable
inflammation - indeed even blisters most efficacious
when there is no sweat the patient. All if
too much the patient is too much debilitated
of management of y^e sw^t requires y^e greatest ^{care}

2^d Dis. Abdom. is checked by the heat
gentle Opium - but if suddenly after
some days a dysentery ~~with~~ comes
when this Dis. takes the appearance of a
putrid fever it requires the same
treatment - Red wine Acidulated
Drink the Hard

Aphthae. require great attention if he
cannot swallow a gargle of Wine
& honey after tough grey matter
is brought up & the patient prevented
from strangulation by gentle Vomiting

The Antients have not described this as
its neighbor in common in their last 50 years
at least it has not proved as much

Dr. Harsnet & Gilchrist as may be seen
in the Medical History. The Dr. disappears
their theory by the result. This practice
in general is every day as usual.

Kind 3.

~~How much of the
Savages~~

Excer. 3.

Remittent fevers

Savages has many divisions. The
Dr. makes three kinds of them —

1. The Malarial fever
 2. The common bilious remitt. fever, so very frequently
 3. The yellow fever as common in the Indies
- But he who is well acquainted with them & his
will easily make an application to the different
kinds of Fever, & the nature of the
Antients — Its Distinguishing signs & common
Influenza? fever by its having a remittent
other very like to be intermittent — by its
attacking without any sign or prodrome
by its extreme violence & its most
incurable course. — by its being
by its signs of a dangerous & almost
fatal after vomiting in blackish green color
by its death & duration not exceeding
10 or 12 days

1. Symptoms: it begins with chillings
succeeded by heat in Degree of heat
2. A great determination of blood to the surface
hence the face at the same time the extremities are cold
the pulse is full & rapid & the body is burning
A bitter taste in the mouth the tongue is furred & red
the face is very red & the eyes are inflamed in some cases
3. The head is much affected with pain in the temples
producing violent vomiting & sometimes diarrhoea
incontinence of urine & stool & the pulse is full & rapid
4. The throat is inflamed & the patient is unable to swallow
the throat is full of phlegm & the blood is in the mouth
of putrid blood & it is common to all these
but they are not all the same
5. When there is a continuance of all the foregoing symptoms
the patient is restless & the pulse is full & rapid
6. It is common to see a Cheloid mark, but it is
not always present & not having the same symptoms
7. The patient is quick & full of life
8. The patient is full of life & the pulse is full & rapid
9. The patient is full of life & the pulse is full & rapid
10. The patient is full of life & the pulse is full & rapid
11. The patient is full of life & the pulse is full & rapid
12. The patient is full of life & the pulse is full & rapid

its own specific power, but for its effect and
how different. Different also some phenomena
but it is only the consequence of the first.
Inflammation found in the lungs, gonorrhea, as well
as the stone of the bladder. In the stone of the bladder
in the brain, the quantity of blood is the least and
the blood is very much suppressed. The heart and
the blood mother of life. The blood is very large.
Natural stone of the bladder after dissection.

Cure and Indications

1. To moderate the high increasing symptoms
by the evacuations, cold, diuretics, cold, diet,
and evacuations.
2. To carry off the morbid bile or to temperate its
action by well judged evacuations, cold, diet, &c.
Bleeding properly by further lessening of symptoms
not enough but so far as to take off the plethora
of morbid topical inflammation in the prostate.
In this disease it is not to be at all. Hemorrhage when
not critical can be made.

Vomits require much judgment as the stone
is so irritable and sensitive to a strong stimulus.
but to vomit is of beginning before the inflammation

There are some who say that
small dose of tart. Diluent ^{most safe} ~~is~~ in
Purgatives. are serviceable but must
be the cooling & mild kind, as tamarind
or pisa vom. tart. or oily small quantities
of glysters. Pepsitaphana & Mead's not only
evacuate but correct the humidity of it.

Cordial all that have a shivering extremely
usefull if greatest cold is fresh cold water
if patient commonly longs for it. Hippocrates
writes clear & pure praisers it is common
in all ^{hot} countries. In the beginning when there
comes shivering to give from a topic of humor
it is not to be given but at the end when there
is great & violent blood may be allowed with
propriety & freedom but best in small quantities
Chalmer. has given 10 pint of it in the fever
if taken at the time after perspire sweat
promotes the operation of sweats & attracts
without ^{any} humor & corrects the bile
& alleviates thirst most powerfully
Hoffman & Van Swieten speak of it

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commentation of some to y^e cooling of y^e heat
& taking off the dryness of the skin & late the blood
by 2 or 3 or 4 very good in the case of some
hemorrhoids & piles

Epithema to en^d of oxycort in y^e very good
Diet must be all simple & the diet & cooling
food in the diet & y^e patient may be given freely
as the plenty of food in such cases & when they
begin the belly gently open. Therefore when the
patient has been in bed not to be allowed. The claustr
of the patient being to be shown to advantage & safely
over in proper measure

Cold Bath. recommended by others in the case
of a patient when they expected a crisis
from a collection in the urine. They plunge him
into it freely & suddenly & took him out again
directly for the effect of it consist in the direct
application otherwise it is so dangerous to use
if an inflammation in the air or spirit inflammation
but when the blood is in a putrid & disordered state
here when the patient is brought to bed again
in some cases a cold Sympot is recommended this is
when the fire arises from being exposed to y^e heat
but not till after the patient & y^e Sympot is
is taken off by the

Kind 2.

The present kind of Rheumatism is characterized
This presents usually in a more gradual
The progress is in the evening, and more of an
intermittent kind, but it is not so well marked as
the former kind.

When these symptoms of Rheumatism
appear it is constant. There is some swelling
of the joints & pain in the bones. This indicates
the inflammation, but in the winter the
inflammation is more violent. The patients have
more sensible inflammation of the joints in the
winter & it differs in their progress according to the
situation of the season. In the winter season
they begin with chilliness & great debility. The
pain in the bones great. There is a swelling
of the joints & heat & thirst. There is a
which goes worse towards night. In the morning
a heat comes on which somewhat subsides but
not entirely the symptoms. The progress is
more gradual. During the progress the pulse
is full & quick. The blood is thick & natural
There is little inflammation in the joints.

however: the complaint has a long history - To
 the Union Light & Salt Water. During the
 incubation there is a latent period which
 however cannot be depended on at all as the
 Dr. Williams who is in y^e best indices of the
 During the incubation more or less affected in the
 with Valium. The symptoms do not begin as they
 or change. The cause of the disease is believed
 often rather rare - as high if not absent
 in y^e general population of y^e country - by
 the continuous exposure of the body to cold and
 frequently varied & increased by other causes
 as a cold, fever, or other disease taken
 place for long periods. The disease is not
 but not mortal - often a protracted one and the
 Prog. must be careful

[illegible]

Decomposed (putrid). Great fatigue upon the heart
should be avoided. Lying in bed is better than
standing. The air of this room is not clean
the confined. Lying down is better than
no other remedies. The air of the room is not
of water. It is true that this is a
of disease after the destroying of their apparatus
3. It becomes unhealthy again.

Malnutrition (Malt) of general effect of that
Growth air and to resolve the blood by indirect
putrefaction into the animal fluid. There is a
remarkable redundancy of deposition of bile
but it is not easy to say if this is a
consequence of it. It is a constant
symptom of it. It is a
disease to have their seat in the lungs.
This redundancy is a certain indication
of a disease for generally it is a
disease of the lungs. The other world
the blood.

Suppose them to be also to expel the Symplicia
& phlegma. These I suspect, often entering
many of the pits at least one the Phlegma
larger & more numerous. I suspect where they are by
gates to the throat.

The Wet of the lungs where there is an infl.
of the air in cold dry places and amidst
into the lungs but in warm places & where
there is a tendency great disease it must begin
after the Phlegma. Elegance of the
respiratory system & the back must be given before
the lungs are cured. It may be joined with the
where it is done will not be of much use. Phlegma

The cold must be as the saline & the
respiratory system.

Conductance is so highly mixed & when they
are. Wine is the best

in sudden fainting the Val. alkali. but
the Phlegma is indicated by particular signs
to the lungs & the Phlegma.

Opates - only to relieve the Phlegma
an opiate after the other useful

It is not long since that
the disease has been called by the name of yellow fever
Pelapac is frequent after rain of so much
size that it is not possible to see the water
by the back. The best preservation is a proper
drinking regimen as may be seen by the
officers returning back to the city.
Provision made of this case. Platoon is
of 100 men & ships which have only a few
and are not safe to use but the full
men of 1000 that have many boats which
show a constant carriage to the city
The 2nd does not need to see it

Kind 3.

The West Indian yellow fever
has been now suggested to be yellow & platoon
in 10, 12 & 14
Characteristic symptoms. Extreme anxiety
& weight of the precordia. Swelling of the stomach

being in the eyes. infant vomiting
and bilious. & some have prostration of
strength & a universal yellowness of the body.
It may be considered in the light of the other two
I have as having a stage of inflammation & it is
It has a greater redundancy of blood in the
bile than any other bilious fever. as is
indicated by the yellowness.

(Note. To moderate the heat at 7th by. 1. By evacuations
2. To moderate the heat matter internally by some
3. To check the prostration by antispasmodics best by calomel & opium
4. To relieve the bilious symptoms by support the
strength. In short the general indication is
in all bilious fevers. 1. To take off the plethora
2. To treat of the whole proper evacuations of
bile by vomits & cathartics without stimulating
as the stomach is very tender & to use the bark
Compound Astringent when the stomach is weak is
indicated. The best authors for small fevers
Poncet. Dancett. Brown. Boerhaave. Young
on the bilious fever. Dr. Wakerley. Thomson
on the bilious fever. Dr. Ferriar on the bilious
fever & opium

Order 1.
Zanthemetic fever.

In the last order of fever Nature does but
little. There are no regular crises but all
the success depends only on sagacity of physician.
In this order of fever Nature does all keeping
regular periods which the physician must
attend to. His only business is to moderate
the first Nature.

Kind 1.

Small pox

First appeared in 15th century in Mahomet
the 1st. Accidents - It has been called a new
to Graham first appeared in 1736 when it was
brought to Europe by merchants from Smyrna.
Known to the ancients. They do not mention it.
The disease has diff. periods, first from the invasion
of the pox - 1st. The malum of eruption to the
height of the fever from this to the end.

Second to third - 3rd. The eruption
the - 4th. The eruption with - 5th. The eruption
with pain in the head & body. 6th. The eruption
with the pox in the face & all eruptions.

[illegible]

It is a common thing to see a patient
with an acute inflammation of the lungs.
The inflammation being such the pustules are
contiguous to the next ones together.

They come out as in points a little white
apparently with a red in the throat which
remains on the pustules. From the
coming out of the pustules the fever
abates. The eruptions are not only on the
face but also on the body. The whole alimentary canal
from the mouth to the anus is full of the
stools afterwards there is a discharge.
The patient swells & is in the 9th day
even to be slow. The face commonly swells
& itches the hands & feet according
to the pustules. The face is more or less
in the confluent it seldom vanishes much
after the eruption. The pust. goes ripe & the
face is the distinct. on the 11th day
but in the confluent & seldom before the 11th
but then the pust. on the legs & arms are not
as their natural size which last

Complete the 13th Day - the greatest danger is
on the Day of Maturity: the young with an
extreme hot regimen they turn soon pale
fall off suddenly by delirium & dyspnoea which
carries them off by a quick degree of prostration.
In Confluent the skin was in a large bluish
state as in measles on the 4th day in a
rough granular surface. The heat on the
face kept down on the face. In the 11th day
the patient delirious in children a dyspnoea the
less common than in adults. The heat
is then at that in which comes off sweat
with dyspnoea & strangulation. The heat begins
fines with the heat but fine 2 days after
fines stops on 11th & then prostration & dyspnoea
dyspnoea shortly after. Since it returns
if it does not the patient dies. In adults
begins like a low fever for the heat continues a pale
sweat & face turning black. In children
not the consequence of a putrid malig. face
soon appears. Principle describes another sort
kind by the sanguine sort. They soon burst &
have a hot blood which is not good.

[illegible]

danger is in an often an Apoplectic fit & is the (39)
 patient is often the victim of death of sleep. Puffiness
 also. In puerile cases death is with which some have
 experienced when the danger was thought to be past.
 These are the regular symptoms that result
 from too much & long use of tobacco from which we
 then are subjected to violent spots & cloudy vision.
 Remove from diff. parts the most abundant of
 vision the patient is frequent to have not proper
 to any thing commonly happens in the symptoms for
 that goes off in some days after the use of the
 sufficient. if it last longer & has significant
 a topical effect of the brain which is often
 good effects. Some carry off of the brain the same
 spirit dampens the vision on the eyes the
 the more relaxed than when the strain of the
 weakness & pains of the joints & limbs. These
 consumptions obstructions of the nerves & lower
 & light constitution were vigorous & healthy
 but after when after a while they were
 the constitution of the body & health
 induce a tendency to consumption & nervous
 after a time the consumption & health

[illegible]

The Dr. had a child in a year out laboring (18)
under convulsions & afterwards paralytic for 6
6 years & affected with stupor for life.
is common after convulsions

The head is sore and swelled by the water discharging
from the throat

The patient when they have the mark of the
yellow fever is usually pretty full of blood in
young patients the best chance for them is in
favorable signs when the pulse is small &
confined in the face when they are small have
black stools when they contain a thin watery liquor
indicating bloody urine the consequence of partial
dissolution of the blood. Deep coma rare
in such & very violent pains in the head
kind. The quicken symptoms are a bad sign
bloody serious stools with small belly, limbs
& constant throbbing. Could there be a sign of
an infection of the head. Expectation of the
of the cavity in the head falling or the want
of swelling of the face before maturity of the
pulse this ought to be on the eighth day in place
than on the hands & afterwards of the feet
11th Day ought to fall on the face & gradually

on the 20th of July since the smallpox
was when the patient was expiring - when the
Fever is associated with a high fever the patient
the same high fever of extraordinary amount
whereby the natural functions of organs of the
digestion are obstructed & the patient (child)
(commonly short) (from more smallpox)
with great signs of anxiety & a bad sign
frequent gnawing of the teeth & the sign being
suddenly a convulsive motion but it may be said
by nature - as in Cholera

Q. All this for the vaccine cause ^{no rat} is given
it does not attack every one but such as have
a particular peculiar disposition for it
in its propagation somewhat similar to the plague
fever. people have it but once in their lives
there many children of ^{people} having it have the
and seen people having it twice but such are
commonly the Nurses of the small pox & it
reflects back on the parent that touches it
for consequence topical

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The the small pox however do not depend on the
constitution of y^e child but their violence most depend
on it which is proved by some extraordinary & dangerous
most cool weather produces a copious & even violent
of y^e lymphatic kind in autumn they are commonly
worse & more violent kind so y^e climate advances
the further the contrary is observed
can't they partake of the violence of the
epidemic fever - as y^e lymphatic kind or else
there is indeed something in the constitution
which determines the genus & kind of small pox
for we see the same inoc. matter produces diff^t things
this is not to be denied from any good kind but because
the most healthy children are carried off by it & the
scab. & ophthalmia some recover very well
an inflam^d diathesis more susceptible than
some children - than children - after great evacuation
thermical & salivation more favorable
Scab. tumor or y^e lymphatic kind because it weakens
its virulence & y^e natural secretions & evacuations
I. read as well Providence obs. y^e children in
some have infected & not the mother & children if the
mother is infected off blood & child will have a more bad
prognosis of the - as y^e mother is infected & child will have
so much more with natural secretions & evacuations

(1) The first indication of the disease is a
 feeling of coldness in the limbs, which is
 followed by a numbness, and then by a
 tingling, and finally by a burning sensation.
 The patient is often very restless, and
 complains of aching in the limbs.
 The pulse is small and rapid, and the
 temperature of the body is below normal.
 The disease is often accompanied by
 a general debility, and the patient is
 unable to perform his usual duties.
 The disease is often fatal, especially
 in the elderly, and in those who have
 a weak constitution.
 The treatment consists in keeping the
 patient warm, and in giving him
 stimulants, such as brandy, and
 digitalis.
 The prognosis is generally unfavorable,

stomach being not in life than to be a support (all)
of the head & large vessels of the system but any time
before the disease of the system after 20 days the symptoms
when such are applied they must be carefully watched
for the it has even killed the child.

It might seem to be indicated by the causes mentioned
but in the case of the stomach after the first stage of the
disease at the year but it will be proved. I may say
at once that in my view but most thought of the height
the child takes by abstract breath which is
induced by gentle touch the best is to let the child
small doses as it were the same as I believe in
drinking of the stomach, cannot being, I believe it
is a good idea of it and not so good as I believe it
is highly recommended as the best remedy for the
powerful stomach may be desirable in these cases.

Artificial, a gentle one good at the time of the
of the stomach before it there commonly a common
remedy nothing can be done with the symptoms
high and thus the whole of the body must be
notwithstanding the only opinion of the stomach
being necessary the belly it should be on 36
hours but done by gentle touch the best is to let
small in small doses better than any other.

They are very serviceable in the cure of the
y after the fire is gone off to cleanse the canal
Manna. is a sweetish India presiding
gripes & flatulency when it find any fullness
in the stomach.

Prescription This must be depended on in
cold drinks good advice - hot ones since his time
a cool one has been also but not sufficient on
out of the prejudice? hot one - The drink as usual
as is required a great fullness of drink as the patient
can stand & so on. They must not drink
much at a time not to cause a disease - all
indicated drinks good for nothing as in Infus.
of decoction of herbs - Pilaeon - Infus. of poppy
seeds with a great quantity of poppies to promote digestion
Fluxus Decoction of beans beaten down from a bush
& many others without support experience or
even common sense - Small beer is the best
but recommended by Londoners as being superior
to water - its use has been but useful for them
that use & long for it for such as never drink it
I'll not want it. its good part is when the
small pox is attended with a putrid malig. fever with
salivaria but it must be properly diluted by

Exhalation. In such small quantities as to be almost
negligible on the front. Hexamer. gives coffee
with

Tracts - good as well as acids when the

I believe but not so as to occasion disease
It is possible that a very small quantity as

mentioned by Sydenham & Hippocrates they
have observed people almost dead raised by it

Dr. Hall has at Cambridge London coming in
the Hospital to be much worse than than in the

March at Blankfort after breaking out
100 patients were involved with the small

pox in the air only one that died & that a
woman before almost expiring the (the

Season. The must be attended to the Mortality
to & Climate will not bear so much of these

as in warm climates & seasons but even so
& Donaldson has shown in Scotland & North Britain

not attended with the same consequences
The fact may if he can set up at any time of the

The Dr. never saw anything the way the practice is
retarded & therefore come out more distinct

Sydenham added he agreed when the small pox
is but this is not necessary

Diaphoretic & cathartic very improper
they increase the fever & the symptoms more
the good calomel & opium & morphia
case 1. in Epidemics there was a great
indication for the high cord. alex. med.

Meat & common bread & water, every trifling
thing. The volatile sp. of tartar, camphor, Theriac
mixture, all improve in cases where there is a low
state of the system. In the high cord. alex. med.
the sp. of tartar is at least in y. dose given.

Diarrhoea may be cured at the time of eruption
early in the disease for when great defects
are to be feared. Wine is the best cordial in the
time of eruption has been drunk in great quantities
in effect in the small pox from the y. bottles and
y. & y. and y. with another. The stone is given
y. & y. with a mixture which prevents the pain
having the common effect. By which it is seen
is no violent y. wine may be used after any degree
Lomentations y. & y. pedicled, very good for
y. & y. from y. & y. but the patient
must be put to bed for the latter off the

structure of the skin & thereby generate a strong
particularly (children) where skin is tender from wet
bathing. For aint is the feet & head & will
produce very good results. By most of the
most Eminent Physicians.

Blisters seldom seen in the general eruption
low fever, or such states as require exciting
remedies. Blisters, & hot cord of rice when applied
with a cat's paw. Blisters applied after the
convulsion fits immediately, a semicupium better
applied when the convulsion continues. It is
common to apply blisters before the height of
the fever, but then its better to apply in a place
where they more officiously derive from the
head & lungs & promote the skull they will be kept
open. Blisters are useful too in diff. of the
In the symptomatic, garlic & sinapism of sinapism
& mustard very good by some applied to the
Opisthotonus. have been greatly abused in this & I
sydenham used them very freely but when used
indiscriminately they cannot but be attended
with many dangerous consequences. Good Op. and
must be used in the symptomatic & not in the

the blood. Subcutaneous hemorrhage is, they are, present
they only may occur when there is a great appearance
of hemorrhage of blood & open to join with
the blood in the vessels. Septicemia is a
very common after the 6th night even to vomit
at 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 in the morning when
there is constant itching & pain. Expect in children
they are useful as they quiet the restlessness &
which is more dangerous than the itching
the diarrhea & this may be prevented by laxatives
& glysters - but they opiate must be given
in small quantities for in large ones they increase
the pain & etc.

They take more care of service when there is
talking enough occasion. by cathartic could not
Septicemia also they increase the delirium
or shock. The salivation which often so often
thereby was brought back again.

But delirium from toxemia is a different matter
because they certainly must hurt - as the
salivation in general check the secret by
taking off that spasm that occasions it as in
hemorrhage but for the same reason it increases

the instructions in the other books. 9. 9. (65)
When the stomach has been improved by a
spasmodic stricture in spirits will promote
thus it promotes a diaphoresis by taking off
of the skin. They only shd be given with constant pain
itching & stiffness. crying & watchfulness. It
is not to give it with scurvy this is a remedy in
difficult breath occasioned by worms. by the
Lipat & Magglin. Tumeric & opiate

Gargarism usefully often must be repeated
at the end of the day. the best is water & honey
or with a little vinegar. In dryness of
good in abstract of the mouth. The best
Excellent steams of warm water & vinegar
a little vinegar is added very good in dryness
obstructions in the bowels & mouth &c.

Alit. extremely useful in the malig. tumor
attended with bloody flux & squinancy the bitrals
but in the crystal. not so good

Alit. check the salivation they increase
the Diarrhea which is no good as salivation
no experiment shows a mineral acid preferable
to a vegetable. these are indeed more grateful
to the pat. It grows red with acids

as to eat Diet it must be observed. as to what
Liquor is to be used before bed time of the evening
take rather rather moderate than. Also the
remedy for the Cough. For the most part
Lungs in the day and some exertion before Bed
if you neglect your house for the time of ^{the evening} before bed
The PERIOD. But the greatest a considerable
suppuration involves yellow mortification &
putrefaction hence with propriety in the suppur
that is attended with putrefaction for I speak of
the blood. Mortification. Putrid & bloody & in a life
Dr. Monro gave it in this dis. He used to give
when the supuration is completed or even before
as much as the stomach can bear for a day.
put. Gravel. fear of acid in the crystal. kind
produce considerable suppuration & giving the
matter the yellow whitish coat that is natural
& proper in this dis in the good sort
Monro gave the bark freely in the 2^d year.
if he perceived a remission which shows hope
in a Quotidian or Remittent type. & so in this case
perfectly convenient & opening the mouth with

But cool air is most efficacious - Small draughts
of cold water - warm powder to the extremities
& stimulants to the feet - towards the height of 40
feet presents these symptoms - Heat & fever
is attended by repeated V.S. in small quantity,
a black & visible cooling diet - Saline draughts
frequent - Bath with Rub. & Oil of Citrus. Pruritus
water rubbing - warm countries & frequent sailing -
Hæmorrhages. Stop'd by the back spt of act. &
after they commonly see the effects of Potency
to soften the skin & to dry up the pox a variety
of mixtures have been us'd but all only things so
directly formidations are - I hope I have
myself is very inconsistent in this view
Preparation. for the cow-pox natural
or artificial V.S. not large or urgent
only as it takes of a plethora of humors
but to make the pusill. fever not the least
effected - A gentle purge is said to make one
appear mild Præparatio speaks much of
mercury & antimony he gave in the evening
a small dose of mercur. it offends the latter.

most precious. In North America they have (67)
given sulph. antimony & calomel wth great
success but in a small dose not to affect y^e stomach
Dr. Keil by this method lost but one in 500.
A cool & antiphlogistic regimen. Abstinence
from animal food & fermented liquors
extremely necessary. Water is best for food &
drink but the constitution must be suited to
child^{ren} particularly some have no need to be
brought down by regimen. Others with a
florid complexion vigorous strong &c. must
but not need^d to wear bands. There are many
feeble weak habits that require such things
to support & here the Bath provisions by
given will be of service. Water has been
recommended & indeed a very good medicine
consisting of a vegetable acid but in ^{form} infusion
after this the Dr speaks of button^{ed} method
who inoculates mostly in June, July, Aug^t
September before autumn which indeed is an
improper season for the bath.

Dr. Huxley says all those soldiers that
had the sun burn on the march & on the water
exposed to great fire & in motion whereas
those in the Hospitals were much worse.

Dr. Donald Menro. tells us of 112 in the
North. Isl. of Scotland & were inoculated
& obliged to go abroad in the summer being
winter time not one died.

The Dr. adds these two cases more to show the
good effects of cool regimen. The common
rule is to take the matter from ripe pustles
from the 11th or 12th to the 16th for they seldom go
quite off before there. It is said when the
matter is not taken from ripe pustles it
causes a slow eruption. & It is now an
established fact that the matter from an Irish
person is as good as from a Natural one
& many cases show it matter from hard
kinds (unhealthy people produce)
a good sort. Rich. Patrick says 21
inoculated, from a confluent kind as men-
tioned but it is a winter experiment & is not

On water formerly they used to rub
in the day further of a year into the
skin & indeed some times was efficacious.

Others tied soft threads round the
limbs & found this did not answer.

On the coast of Barbary they put a
soft rag between the thumb & fore finger
they looked in a person of sweet breath
left them if wrinkles were dead well
fit for inoculation.

The Turks drop a drop of matter into
the incision of both arms & legs -
A few places sufficient
on the legs if it is more difficult to leave
the incisions small incisions are best
The cuticula alone has been found suff.
at Paris - the matter must not be kept
in a liquid state as it will soon putrefy
& destroy its virulence & if it is not
the matter once affected matter imbibed of
Cotton will keep long there was an
instance of six years - but the fresh
the better

It has been said no other disease
except long venereal - which has
any hereditary disposition even comes
with such a person matter into one of
body inoculated - St. James has a case
of a military eruption but this is too
ambiguous - but there is no occasion
to take matter from such people.

It is a truth that the virus does
not act more any more after it than
after the virus in the natural way.
richly persons have a better
chance from inoculation than having
it in the natural way & if they are
scrofulous they have a chance to get rid
of it -

In the small pox Hospital London it is
said that of all those who had the disease
died. the same shows by Dr. Brocklesbury's
statistics & it certainly appears by the bill
of mortality that to the die by the natural
virus for the that out of the natural virus
2 died out of 11 -

(Lil over in their talking & when they are young
 improper subjects on all of these kind of things
 to convulsions & death for many joints, ^{the child} ^{the} ^{the}
 otherwise children are more, & for several. The
 adults their blood being life depend to suffer death
 In old people I see often various things from
 from their having it before the not known
 If the patient labours under any other disease
 bedevilled. The Diaphragm indeed is an obstacle. The
 the small pox often causes it. It is to the advantage
 above the Natural one. The pains & the
 lumbar ones are never so violent & the flesh
 are very natural ones & a bad sign. I see no sign of
 danger. all the symptoms are better & milder. The
 patient's life in quantity than matter life.
 I see not the least any natural ones. & there is
 very as in the Natural one pox which is so much
 to be avoided. These advantages depend very much
 the matter & younger age of the pox.
 young buckling child with operations & even
 very well. Many also no opinion at all of course
 rather I say the pox is to be avoided with
 & given the best way that of course
 I. However, I should have no objection to it. I do
 The English physician have heard the I do most accurately foreign
 have been told that I do not know the pox in all the world, & I do not

Kind. 2^d
Measles

These appear at the same time with
the pox. Rases write that spoke of them
who liv'd abt the 7th century & Quarantones
Quaron. abt 6th cent. who spoke of some
symptoms. they are preceded by a fever
alternate heat & cold. sickness, loss of
appetite - white but moist tongue. short
cough heaviness of the head & eyes, sleepiness,
coryza, fluxion of the acid matter on the
eyes - nose, fauces & bronchia.

The Pathognomonic sign in this dis. is the
fluxion of the eyes & cough. the latter
sometimes appear after the eruption - there is also
soreness the eyelids, ^{eyelids} & are shut.
a sore throat - slight ^{pharyngeal} Angina. The eruption
often preceded by vomiting. but a diarrhea
is more common. Speckl'd the skin where
stools are ^{green} greenish. Often by mottledness.
feebleness & palpitations of the heart -

Stking of the skin a very irritable mind (17)
as children get are therefore peculiar bleeding
of the nose is very common too. The eruption
appears most commonly on the 1st Day - the
fever it has lasted till the 10. or 11th Day -
J. Cullen obs. measles in 1764. 4th mention
come out the 21st Day of the fever

Children that are menstruated when the
measles appear - have fainting - Dyspnoea
Constriction in the throat & a variety which depend
when they continue present Eruption

The Measles gen^l appear on the face as ^{small} flat
growing afterwards larger the face is considerable
swell^d after they appear it on the sh^o Day 1st
Breast especially when Puerperia. They are raised
a little on y^e skin on the face but only sensible
to the touch - from the face they go to the breast
& limbs but they are more red spots larger
than on the face - but not raised on y^e skin at all.

In the small pox ^{the face} goes off at the eruption but in
the measles the symptoms in general continue
especially the cough. but the vomit^g goes off
abt. the 6th Day. the measles in the face grow rough
& the outside breaks on y^e 8th Day they are quite
gone

from the face & on the 9th day disappears from all
of body leaving scales behind them. The income not
ill. The cough remains after the fever is spent
when the hot regimen has been used. The Diarrhea
commonly continues & is one of the worse symptoms.
It sometimes patches & appears by the menses become black
& blackish - after hot regimen hemorrhage at
the nose - The Menses are of service in
Infl. & but injury in a hot fever.

The Heat & Itching is very great & troublesome
when the menses go off - The cough is diff.
from any other by its sound. It often
brings on peripneumony & suffocation. Sometimes
violent colic pains instead of cough in Infl.
Menses.

Prognostic. - seldom dangerous in themselves
but their consequences are worse y^t those of y^e.
but pox as there are more y^t die of y^e. consequences
These are wasting, Diarrhea, Swell'd belly,
 hectic feet, Pleth. pulmon. which sometimes
the eff. of the peripneumony. - Sometimes of a
Vermic. caus'd. by tubercles deposited -
Severe pains in the head, Eruption Eyes -

After the eruption, profuse sweat common (70)
Raults - Bilious vomits after the eruption relieve
all symptoms or remove. (25)

The fever seldom goes quite off ^{at} without some crisis
viz. gentle sweat or Diarrhoea, or copious urine w. ^{the} urine

Causes. The measles appear to be contagious
of same kind of its kind generic, it attacks
but once they spread often from village to village
when Epidemic as was obs. at Edinburgh
& the contagion is carried by the air for a long
time women who have none but have nursed &
husband had them, sometimes children have an im-
munity & been born with them some analogy
to the Small pox attacking but once & being
infectious - but the morbid matter & symptoms
is more completely erad. off in y^e Small pox ^{with} after
the eruption when the air turns to the soft
side - the measles ^{are} very bad & commonly attended
with Inflamm in the lungs - The time of the Epid
Epidemic is commonly in the spring & during wth
the warm weather - the fumes continue to
return they affect the mucous glands
in a particular manner to which the diarrhoea
is to be refer^d. too - Dissect prove the
Internal viscera to have y^e eruption as well as y^e skin.

Wm. 4. to assist ^{the} nature efforts by a
cool diet. bleeding. Vomits. cathartics. warm
baths & locally blisters

2nd to alleviate the symptoms except the
peripneumony by W. pectorals blisters & Opium.
Bleeding is generally very requisite except
in adults. Children and old people troubled with
violent & topical Inflammation so have no
occasion of W. except they are lethargic &
symptoms run high. W. relieves Anxiety
& restlessness produces Hemorrhage & peripneumony
& often promotes the eruption even though
depressed. W. may be used at any time & even
repeated & repeat at the end when the cough is
hardly continued so as to threaten peripneumony.
By ~~Prior~~ Phthisis — & Dr. Mead introduced
free bleeding but it has been abandoned especially in
young children who can't bear much. Nor is the
cough to be removed as it is a more or less symptom
in this disorder. Dr. Boerhaave has only yielded
to W. & Opium — ~~the~~

Vomits good in the beginning of symptomatic
disease. Repeat in children to promote eruption
by keeping up the determination to the skin.

of service in y^e 1st course to the lungs & the
pleura of the lungs & lungs which they give
smallness & thereby liable to many diseases repeat
action

Cathartics. if gentle are good at 1st to cleanse
the passages, but in the course of the dis-
ease disturb the determination to y^e skin
Purgatives are better once in 2. days

Blisters. James keeps 2 spots when there
is great acrimony of the serum that falls on
the eyes & throat & nose. for here Blisters
before instead of Quicken the pulse. Dr.
has obs. the pulse from 110. to 100. in 24 hrs.
than ten hours. Great service when the breath
suddenly disappears before y^e time wth a sunk pulse
But when with a hard pulse & signs of a purpura
bleeding better. In the beginning where there
is an Inflam^m diathesis they are improper & increase
the fever. When expectoration is
diffic^l nothing better than blisters & Opium

Regimen the same as in the 1st course
cooling & diluent. Hot regimen especially
in adults produce profuse sweats & increase
the Inflam^m state. Acids are useful in the

Small pox of injury here because they
exasperate the cough hence small beer is not
to be allowed. — all small Egers being of an
Recurrent Nature & therefore inconvenient in any
Cordials. seldom necessary & must be used with
caution for they will increase the
Inflammation & bring on delirium. if necessary
wine is better than Cordials. Spt. & Hoff —

The Volatile Alkalies may sometimes be of service
by stimulating the Stomach when loaded with
Mucous. the only Medicine safe to assist Nature
is Spt. Minderer

Warm fomentations pediluvia are great
promoters & restorers of the Expectation — Warm
steam over the mouth efficacious to remove
the dryness & stricture of the Bronchia & to
ease the troublesome cough

Opiates. ~~good~~ useful to ease the cough
Sydenham gave one every Night it may be given
but its best to determine on by circumstances
for if the patient has Natural Sleep it will
more or less more of the sleep by Opiates

however the D^r never saw any bad consequence
arise from Sydenh. method. If the plethora was
taken off & symptoms not very high. Mead. only
warns in the decline fearing least they sh^d.
Suppress the spitting but they rather promote
that easing the tickling sense of the cough.
they thicken the thin and matter or sputa
without making it unfit for expectoration.
& lastly taking off the stricture of the Lungs -
Opiates promote eruption by procuring sleep
taking off the mother's anxiety & quieting
children they are also the best cordial in low
cases. the symptoms are relieved & the cough
also by warm water. pectorals of all kinds
have been abs. to foul the stom. oils also
however more effectual than Syrup -

Mucilages. as Infus. Linseed. altho. al. for
Cough? &c. when given in a due quantity
with O^{il} or more is a good Emoll. or relax. Medicine
But not every stom. can bear it in y^t. quantity that
Dr. Haen speaks of.

Squills. are y^t. best expector. in a tickling cough
tho they rather exasperate. the best preparation is Syrup.

The gas in the bowels, in y^e dis. of no use
The Peripneumony, must be treated as an Infl.
with U. S. emetics & blisters given the cough goes out
off but continues with pain & dyspnoea - A symp^t
of a P^{ne} in pulmon: & treated accordingly wth
small y^e m^d? the country air & diet. Spasm
Milk Bristol water a total milk & vegetable
Diet & going into warm countries wth the sea
The Diarrhoea, requires gentle purges &
stomach when continuing, for the dis. of hot
yielding to Asting. & Opium ~~will~~ but if the
looseness is wth a stoppage, it be attended
wth the worst consequences
Hysterical Women, with Measles are best cured
by small ves. Small & Laxative & Glysters
warm Baths & Opium the Palatal is not
C. & L. are heating & very improper - The
Itching at the end best removed by warm
baths y^e dyspnoea after the sea to be y^e by
warm Bath & oils

Author of the best Sydenham
& Mead

Kind 3. The Scarlet fever

There is many Eruptive fevers treated as one under the Names of *Purpura Rubra* & *Alba*, *Febris Miliaris*, *Scarlatina* &c. but as the Scarlet is diff^t from many others in many respects (siding but one) whereas the *Purpura* is often symptomatic &c. I shall speak of this by itself.

The Scarlet appearing! last century he who mentions it is *Martialis* by y^e name of *Rosolia* Symptoms. begins with rigor. altern. heat & cold, tho' there is no great heat nor any high running Symptoms. no fluxion on y^e Eyes nor tongue nor cough as in the measles. The eruption is on y^e 4th day too. fever appears in many rings - spots broader y^e in the measles left uniform & at once run all the body without leaving the skin. The Intensity does not as to represent large effusions of wine.

The eruption is often preceded by headache. vertigo. oppression of breathing. looseness. anxiety. & fullness of Pulse - often by vomiting & cramping stomach but more severely by diarrhoea.

rather in children & in adults.

The Anxiety & swelling of the very remarkable
in this is the diff. of breathing after
mistake unfortunately for a topic affection.

~~The~~ ~~exacerbation~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~throat~~ ~~is~~ ~~typical~~
~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~throat~~ ~~is~~ ~~typical~~
of the lungs & treated with Opium. No it

is entirely a new sympt. which ought always
to be distinguished from a topic. Affect.

There is more or less sore throat & Angina
gangrenosa at Dinsbury. in the Epidemic of
this fever - such as have had it before had
all the symptoms of Angina without the
scarlet eruption - the fauces & mouth
often affected with diphtheria thro' the whole
caval - often the aphthous & the great
tender swollen & which is a very common
children of throat & all of measles & diphtheria.

Often this fever has the purpur. ruber. the
pus. remains 2 or 3 days after the eruption
the centre then breaks & goes off in scales.
The symptoms go off very slowly after
the eruption without any sensible crisis.

Horrid, & a copious bleed in y^e arine 7th
Prognostic from not dangerous unless
in complications with other sympt^s as in
Hemorrh. as bleed^g at y^e nose more divine of heart
Cassell. Its evidently contagious only happen^g
by Epidem or contagious young Children
more liable to it than Adults -

In Dublin there was an Epidem in autumn
& continued to June y^e Analogy wth y^e disease
keeps as regular course as the Small pox & some
dissemination etc. it attacks but once in a person's life

CURE. At first if a sore throat or any
infl^d sympt^s but it is still better when it
does not require it as the Epidem at Dublin
the fullness of y^e pulse so often this is
contra indicator bleed^g

Vomits partic^lly necessary at y^e 4th as there is
commonly a foul stom. I speak of Child^{ren} who
out of 10. if they die it is by a foul stom -
but the vomiting & vomit^g do not indicate a
vomit as the patient arises from a topical
effect of the stomach

Cathartics. Sh. not begin but in 4th begin
to cleanse 4th passages. its better till the
D^r is gone to avoid every thing that will
irritate the intestines & Disturb ^{the system} of determination
Cool Regimen - is equally useful in this
will in all Iruptive fev. as hot one
producing flatulie & bloody urine -

Opium. frequently useful to take off the
anxieties & anxiety restlessness & restlessness
which keeps up 4th fev. & prevents 4th regimen
Sydenham also the D^r has been very good after
also good cordials to rise the pulse but this
Pulse is of no dangerous consequence when
there is no other dangerous symptoms

Blisters. Warm foment. the D^r best
appears of in 4th beginning but in great
lowness at the end. Blisters better &
foment. of much service. Blisters & foment. of
Warm fomentations very useful in
carrying off the restlessness. Cordials
if necessary wine is best Popul^r when
Irritation & great weakness left behind

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That constant reaching & Irritabil. of
the stomach which often continues after
the fever heat removed by red wine & heat.
The Antiemetic Saline Mixture will do as
well but young children will not take it
nor will they be fond to it their Throat
being so sore & sensible that they cannot
take the mildest food & so sink under the
dis. Hence every thing sh^d be of the
mildest & softest Nature mother's milk
certainly 7th the most convenient

Kind II.

Miliary Fever

Symptoms. Like all eruptive fevers, preceded by heat & cold alternately, a quick & irregular pulse, metaphora. head ach. Disturb. sleep. fretfulness. frightful dreams. perhaps delirium some &c. But the most ^{marked} pathognomonic sign is a very great languor & anxiety & fretfulness. If patient complains of his memory. there is also a sense of constriction & oppression of the lungs, which creates a difficult breathing & fainting on the least occasion & especially in an erect posture. frequent sighing & sobbing short dry cough which is entirely nervous - sometimes sickness, gripes, flatulencies & pains in the head & limbs particularly in the back. In the white purpura also there is a stiffness in the fingers & a trembling trembling sense over all the body as observed in lying in. Some the pustules come out on 4th day when the dis. is primary but when symptomatic

They come out at any time from 5 o'c^{lock} 10-
12. or 14 day. In the former they come out the
worse. Controls forced the eruptions, ^{are} not
unfavorable the children are the risk of
of being carried off by it —

Two species of military pox. the purpur.
rubra & purpur, alb. — The purpur.
rubra. here call^d the thorough. has the
appearance of a man's shirt with buttons
& then in call^d the gubbs or tufts.

There are many varieties yet difficult to trace
but not difficult in nature. The pustules
are above the skin filled wth clear limpid water
& afterwards turn dark. but these are such
as come out first. The eruption lasts
several days. In the purpur. alb. the
whole body is covered in a few hours. when
they suddenly go in there's cold sweat
great internal heat - quick & feeble pulse
great anxiety in the precord. Subst. t^um
Convulsions faintings fearfulness &c.

The purpur. rubra. & alba often go on together
thence with the smallpox, & measles. but
here they are merely symptomatic. The
face & hands swell when the eruption

very large. The Rubra is caused by a
putrid foecid smell - but not to be
known but by experience by which the rubra
may be foretold - Its call^d military from
the Roman Milit^y being a st^h that like
thems they are attended with violent pains & death
in one of the limbs but without relief
The symptoms commonly abate on y^e 3^d day
prognostic there is no security against a
relapse unless there is a copious sediment
in the urine sleeping is favorable & often
the only crisis. When the rubra changes
into alba its a bad sign. for the alba is
always worse & never without a fever
whereas the alba is not always attended
with one. The pulse they are irregular & pulse
rubra or clearer in the skin the worse
The first that observ^d it was Francisus
Calpurnius. a Spanish physician in y^e year
1615. Some say it was known to Hippo.
the author of y^e will quote paper from us
but what Hippo says on this is to argue
be repeated. Francisus speaks of it
but seems to consider it only as a symptom

Wallonius & Linnaeus speak of it. (11)
The first Epidemic was Leipzig 1615 it spread
all over Germany but very slowly -
Sydenham mentions it in Sederula Monitoria
Pernasini who wrote on Epidemics does not
mention it nor Torti tho he lived 1611
In Great Britain it has been described by
Dr. David Gordon very slightly by Norton
There has been lately a great quarrel between
Dehaen & Colin whether it was primary &
symptomatic Dehaen denies its being a
primary & all the authors he refers to as
Hoffmann & Huxham & the 2^d name I am
not critical of thinks it is symptomatic
Especially lying in women in small close rooms
with their cloaths wet & their Locks drying
on them thereby producing putrid smells
which indeed is able to cause such eruptions
without without any contagious miasma.
as we see a confined Air becomes poisonous
without any miasma whatsoever

They have a great affinity to Aphthae
Especially the rubra where often the whole
canal is seized with it

consider it as a primary & symptomatic. Huxham says they are
often violent in few hours. Dehaen says only going to hot
regions it would be necessary to attend to it.

The 2^d & 3^d kinds of a weak habit
that have undergone great pain of the
mind & great grief & great loss of blood
those that have lived luxuriously have
a very sensible & weak nervous system
& a diminished juice. The 2^d means by
cold juice such persons on whom sedative
heat not kindly or the humor from a blister
excoriating the parts.

They are commonly in close moist damp
weather more with the rich of the poor
who have seldom opportunity to change their
place when lying in. A contagious paper of the
Purba whose may give it to a child &
perhaps inoculated with it when at the height
D^r Fordyce had it twice with great anguish
sight anxiety & oppression of the breast
It frequently attended with a copious blood
when a hot regimen & profuse sweats have
been used
Bleeding very successful when plethora
is to be taken off for such patients bear it
very well expect when attended with local inflammation
but D^r S. in the time that the symptoms were not
often was fatal by exciting morbid convulsions

Cathartres. may be given in the beginning
to cleanse the system, but in the course of
gentle one given a glyster brightly injected
have done more mischief, & never do it
violently the determination is the skin
but in effect of the head they are required
to keep the belly open as it is
variety of the prostatic purg⁹ has given ^{effect}

Essentially depend on political circumstances
when the pulse is public wars the best card
but this is only the cause in primary military
dis. for when it is symptomatic it must
be mind particularly

Opium is often necessary as in the summer
they take off the occasional fever as likewise
the cholera & dysentery which often are
caused by it.

Blisters are stings of service in g. purposes.
but ^{best in} ~~most~~ successful Debases incovert at
have been a cool regimen of many blisters
of a liberal use of these produce worse
effects than hot caustics with sub. tart.
delivers a small contracted pulse profuse
sweats &c.

The Back - very convenient now as
there is a tendency to put patients & report
as there is a very recent description here
"specimen the radius in cold cases, which
but supports the diagnosis. The D. has
seen good effects of it in the throat
by the - let them. if it must be given by
the mouth it may be given as 30 if
it runs off too soon - 15 to 20. Those of it that
to be added and the mouth must be kept first
it is very good in the recovery of the air.
it always being attended with fullness of
lungs great analogy to the Scarlet
Fever. These many new species are not
primary they must be considered as symptoms
of febrile disorders.

The D. before he speaks of the symptoms
will add another kind of very true
very remarkable

May 5
Aphthous Fever

Aphthous called by the ancients callous
superficial ulcers in the mouth see further
understandings by postulates

Symptoms. preceded by great anxiety
Oppression of breath & sleepings defective
of ~~breathing~~ & of its consequences of
prostration is critical. Cold climates rather
primary. common to children for 8 or 9 days
In Scotland, it is called the young throat
It seems to be the same as those which attend
fevers. It is observed there is a cold Military
fever & it will appear.

They are the consequences of intestinal
disorder & Intermittent. fever. continue as likewise
such as have been attended with dysentery
& stop too soon. vide Sydenham

They ^{often} appear without any previous or consequent fever.
They appear as a little white spot on the tongue
gradually spreading on the mouth & then
which are round in form & large. This is very
favorable

out when the scabs come in the scroph-
like form. As they are bad fall off into
lumps. These remain six days.
In children with fevers of sept. & longer the
the pitta grows: sign of pitting fever when they
are lient with sleeping & full pulse ^{but} ^{the} ^{best}
pitta are always present after the scabs
pulse almost imperceptible & life some
palpation may be felt in the epigastrium.
Stomach. As old ones fall off new ones will
come on. Stomach when taken off by detergents
new places will come on in few hours.
However the sooner they fall off the better
they go thro the whole alimentary canal
& the milk can't go into the Lacteals
for which a child loses half its weight.
Prognosis After these disappear the
child is very well which shows some
morbid matter is thrown off before some
in adults being so long & prior of ^{some} nourish-
to be? drink brings on a putrid Diarrhea
in y? blood. When they are dead they pass
their falling off & salivation. a bloody Diarrhea
& real dysentery. but this is commonly the case
in ^{children} sometimes cause ulcers near to the
pubic bone after attended with ^{discharge}

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for weeks when they proceed they begin
from the stomach upwards very favorable
they often appear at the end of phthisis pulse
after profuse sweats very fatal

In a few people most fatal if it becomes
brownish very fatal few indicate gangrene
Sometimes the whole mouth is black

In such few when the skin is very
parched & no perspiration they appear
aid. Sydenh. Helvetius one of the best
writers on it & great experience in Holland
an enemy to critical days found them critical
if they appear on the 7th or 8th day but
very unfavorable if before that time

The Dr. never saw one but writes all
the symptoms relating when they appear!
the consequence of phthisis is want of nourishment

Altho' more common to cold than warm
countries a damp wet moist season is peculiar
warms ~~warm~~ productive great difficulty
with military eruptions they both happen
in fever & are both ~~productive~~ preceded by
the same symptoms have the same result
often critical & symptomatic both come on
in successive fleeces both arise from
stoppage in perspiration & diuresis

both are attended with inflammation & consequent
on their Ledges & as some try & apply
of the head & lastly & finally full description of
the Military process to an Aphthous or
this last seems to be in the same & ducts
of glands which by inspissating produce
the crust covering the mouth.

Cur. 3. Medications

1. to promote the determination of the aphthous to the mouth
2. to remove the live particular symptoms
3. to carry off the remains when fallen off by proper Cath.

Warm diluent drink for all colours.
warm pains & steam of warm water
promote the determination to the mouth
& takes off that encircling & mouthy fungus
which presents to swallow & which must
be particularly regarded.

Moll. Garg. & Injects have the same
effects (they must not be astringent or detergent
which is a common but cruel practice)
Rhubarb & Sugar create great pain & often
convulsions & tho they are taken off they
appear immediately again. & if they do not

the worse consequences will ensue, when
they fall off a little honey with milk
is a gentle cathartic to carry off the mucus
this one has no purg^e which is however useful
here as a little honey may be given in the
same view if the patient can bear it.

After the height of the dis^e such medicines
may be given as a glist^r once a day.
one of the best remedies is cream with the
yolk of an egg & sometimes may be mix^d with
small quantities of Vinet. & Rhai.

Where nothing can be swallowed. Nourishing
glist^rs of 6-8 oz must be given in small quantities
these at least dilute. pediluv. & Lavement.
relax & dilute if any of the solid part
const. remains in the gutt^r after 4th dis.
Diarrhea & Dysentery will be produced
but a gentle cathart. prevents this viz
those as above

Vomits. only to be given at the end when
suffocation is feared. Van Swieten
advises the sp^{er} which flows after 4th dis.
to be swallowed but there is juice at 7th time fit
for nourishment. Wine in small quantities very useful.

Distend. one to the Neck when
the patient can't Swallow & sees the pulse
& hears no powers. they are more safe
in Children & Adults —

Spoke. the most efficacious medicine
in Adults when the pustules grow
more & suspicion of gangrene when
it can't be Swallowed by the test.

Authors the best Van Swieten &
Peterson.

Kind 31

(82)

Erysipelatous fever and Cellulitis

By the Antients ignis sacer. In Scotland the Rose disease call it so.

Symptoms. Fever very slight without any previous fever. commonly appears as the consequence of febr. Dis. Most frequently involves the face or legs. The skin is swollen & tense with florid redness which on the slightest touch appears white but directly turns again attended with burning heat. No purgency or pulsation as in inflammation it prevents sleeping increases for 2 or 3 days, in a state of

for one or 2 days then disappears & subsides off. Generally its preceded by fever which begins with shivering & succeeded by burning heat. There is no particular symptom to distinguish it from any other inflammation but the Epidemic or the patient being subject to the Rose.

The Rises ^{often} times last 2. or 3. days w^{out}
heat succeeding. It is attended before the
eruption as all the fever in these order
with sea sickness. as the Erysipel comes
out the fever abates the life when in
the face y^t in the legs. The Rises are
often times shut off the Rose passes from one side
to the other. It sometimes spreads from the face
down to the neck. in this case its commonly
attended with Angina in the face with
Violent in old people more fatal y^t in young
When in the legs the swelling is up to
the thigh with great heat swelling. here
Uniform when Violent in the face it lasts
8 days & then frequently ^{insensible} ~~sub-~~ off by sweat
It sometimes ^{insensible} no crisis at all unless a copious
Secretion in the urine.

The skin on the other parts of the body
very & protracted fever. as also is the one that
It changes alone frequently with the
miliary & 2^d the fever for when these
disappear the Rose appears & the contrary

it stings the face in with the military &
apth. fur. it often disappears suddenly
on the face of the patient has a Delirious
Dissect. has shewn y^t the brain has been
affected & then in a few days its mortal
stings seize the lungs with great oppression
of breathing anxiety & heat. It may be
distinguish^d from the phlegmon being more
superficial spreading not circumscribed
or pointed - The Dr. tho has seen it
circumscribed. It only affects the skin where
the Phlegmon is in the membrane adipos. The
colour of the skin tho florid then more Pale
& livid respect in old people & then it proves fatal
Its Natural termination is by resolution
or gangrene this latter tho seldom happens
in young people - It does not suppurate
except join^d with phlegmons & treated
accordingly with suppuratives which cause
the most obstinate ulcers -

Most Gangrenes are preceded by an erysipelas

It retrogrades not ~~only~~ by cold but even
by hot treatment when it goes off
when it goes off it appears yellow & there
does not pass any gangrene which rather
appears in small vesicles containing an
acid thin liquor. continuing for sometime
& then breaking the skin below having a
blackish colour.

The Pysipel. is often periodical returning
monthly & annual & keeping
pretty regular to the Equinoxes.

It has a great resemblance to the goat
wherein the blood drawn is buffy.

The fever is carrd. off by sweat by large
bleeding at the nose & spec^y when the face is
affected - ftimes by a sudden translation to
the scrotum - Dr. Waddlesby has

Observed threatening Gangrenes yielded tho
to fomentations & cataplasms of strong
vinegar & Oatmeal - People that are subject
to this die at least five die in it

Crusels frequently Epidemic & very contagious
In warm Climates complicated with putrid fevers
In cold ones with an Inflammatory Diathesis
In affinity to the most common & sensible
constitution & these fitness affects the Eyes
even to weakness of the Sight

Common to old people & more fatal than
to young & women rather than men
Extreme Lays the Contrary
Violent passion of the mind subject to
produce it a remarkable Instance Spoke
of Gallopius

People whose health is broken by living
in warm Climates & Scorbatic Constt. subject
to it. its otherwise hereditary - Partly
^{often} a symptom of Chronical Dis as Dropsy
Anasarca Jaundice &c

The External Causes all those that excite
other Infl'y Dis as sudden transition from
heat to cold suppressed humors external
violence & wounds contusions &c &c.

Blisters & Rubefacients, produce
likewise a temporary Erysipel: wherein
properly their immediate effects consist
The Bite of several Insects have the same effect
viz. blasp. &c

Marineus. has produced the Erysip. C. in a
whole family by eating of the liver of the fish
containing as may be seen in Savage. many
instances of the same kind but to explain
the manner how these bites &c effects are
deposition beyond our power -

There are many external. Wellings to be
referred to the Erysip: viz. the Herpes & Zona

It resembles most the Scarlet of all Eruptions
& cutaneous fever from which it is disting:
by its tension burning heat & pain

In general an Analogy with all Eruptions
having a critical Deposition of morbid
matter on the surface of the skin

Hoffmann. pretends its Analogous to the plague
but the Plague ends in Buboes &c. whereas
the Erysip: is only on the skin, & sometimes may
occupy the cellular membrane but goes

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not deeper analysis joined with a phlegmon,
but the greatest analogy is with the goat
for its hereditary carrier of several nervous
disorders. Spasmodics. Asthma spasmodica. Colic &c
its of extreme mobility like the goat
by rotating & repelling its retrocession attended
with the same anxiety. Delirious peripneumony
effect of the stomach &c its likely to go into
~~appearance~~ — Appearance

This ^{analogy} leads us to a more proper method of cure
than the usual one. There has not been paid
attention enough to its conformity with the goat
Cure. if we consider it as a vital evacuation
or deposition we ought to encourage it
Especially when it serves a patient & affected with
such complaint as may be carried off ^{well}
this disorder. Even persons in health
should not be allowed to remove it by any means
unless the symptoms are very urgent & the
real in the face of a young person with a
sensible constitution & easily spreading
the virus. Which indeed requires
as well as any other topical inflammation
to be removed as soon as possible

The indications, however

1. to encourage it when it appears critical
2. to abate violent symptoms & pain
3. to promote the Dissolution ^{of the} Thrombus
4. to attend to post-vascular consequences
either Gangrene or ~~mortification~~ suppuration
this latter seldom happens unless by ^{impairment} of
Bleeding extremely true but when the
head is affected & the subject young &
plethoric the blood then is pure & inflamed
when the disease affects the legs it requires
the symptoms running far & very high &c
The Bleeding is contraindicated in old people -
Nervous Complaints & especially appearing
to be critical - after the 4th day best to take
blood as near the part as possible (to derive)
which is good in all toxic inflammations -
Scarifications answer perfectly well but
many are afraid of the beauty of the face
being spoiled by it so don't use it -

Regimen. ought to be of a mild vegetable
kind & also in old people rather a cordial to support
the vitality.

Effluvia & Warm bathing very efficacious
to promote a diaphoresis & derive from the
head when affected.

Purgings. useful when the head is affected
young people will bear them very well
they are indicated & contraindicated for the same
reason so mentioned on Vol. as gentle
Diachm kept up by cooling cath. as Stomach
& salt very proper & when the fire is gone
a cathartic is necessary to prevent bad consequences
& collapse.

Diaphoretics. must be of the cooling kind
all hot ones may hurt full. Mineral salts
are the safest. Popul. Mixture & Sp. Sarsaparilla.
Nitric in large quantities 3ij & 3iij. have
even 3iv. of a day by Dr. Mead. who is said
to use it with great efficacy. it may be given
with safety & perhaps with propriety when
the head is affected & the symptoms run high
but fever & Stomach will bear suffer. Dose of little ones
are at the discretion.

The Germans use plenty of blisters here —

Blisters. good on the Legs when the head is affected. If applied if possible are made at the same time —

Sirapisms may be used in the same sense as blisters & Stims have the same effect —

The Barbe is serviceable if a tendency to gangrene or to suppurate & to prevent infection

External Applications many remedies are used. —

Small. Tincture of oil of Mustard &c the best is to use some a little to keep the part warm by a soft flannel or wool as skin is short after the same manner as the joint —

Small. Tincture is no great danger when applied to the face provided they are not repeated often & only wash it off with warm water or decoct. of Sassafras. Small. herbs as they are cold important to warm water very little virtue in short the power than the latter as the Decoct. does on 4th slightest occasion —

Dry Applications are made much use of when there is much morbid acid matter in the parts

in this view is stark-chalk given the worst of
it is the white lead. It is better let the part
be kept gently warm by

Oil applications only serve to prolong & soothe
Pain to a small point. It is very good in
Rheumatism as a rise from swelling which is an
external disorder but in the case produced by
an internal cause - it is not so. It is
to conclude upon these from inwardly. It is not
applications are equally dangerous. It is
practice of doctors to recommend it in
Thrushes & apply externally in Rheumatism
Hoffmann has observed such a condition of
be quickly mortal so you must be careful
take great care

Cabbage leaves are best for application.
Cooling & relieving they also are best for
Drops & Blister but when not Drops. They
they easily contract a bad smell
to particular symptoms -
The smell should always be allowed to dissipate
spontaneously. See great but & it is
best relief by steam of ferment of in water

The pustule must not be opened as they pass
very easily unless when the ringlets to one
if a gangrene suspected they must be opened
Such suppurations arise from the bite of
insects but can be cold water
When a suppurative tend. to manifest themselves
in young & strong people - this is dangerous
but in old people - the best in great quantities
as well as from from y. dose if y. storm will bear it
Scarcifics are also useful & drop. with
warm basilicon after warm. Anon. fomentat.
When a retreating suppurative affect the head
the following general rules ought to be observed
Bleeding, purges. warm foment. & edibles
relatives & sinarions be properly applied
but draw people attention & be paid to the
vis with y. cold ought to be employed as
generally the treatment sh. be as a
retrogression of the font.
When a suppuration ensues the best the
best machine to procure a lancet is

instead of which. But when I see the people
from such suspicious views of me as an astronomer
A Melapoe is presented by a with a negative
diet. By Andel Minor. Water by Reading a
luxurious life. passions of the mind
using Antiscorbutic juices in Spring when
periodically most efficiently presented by glass &
some strange remedies have been ordered in this
view as one man would by Bartholomew & Co to
monstrous blood depletion in rings. &

Kind 7.

~~Scorbutic~~ ~~Malig~~ ~~Malig~~

This might have been treated in the
natural way which has of greatest affinity
to it in symptoms & manner of treatment
but the ^{Dr} it better to range it under the
Class of critical fevers on account
of that critical disposition there is attending it
Peculiarities of Malig: Epidemic fevers are
called by the authors putridential but when
we speak of putridential we mean the disease
carried off by humors & carried in different parts
of the body & which is generally attended with
petechia & purpuric spots & purpura
is an epidemic 1665. at Newcastle 1720.
& is constantly common yet in the Levant
Symptoms. It begins with coldness
succeeded by stupor great heaviness of the
head a sense of the drunkards sense - Pulse
frequent & remarkable as in all
putrid dis. great internal heat whereas
the external is cooler natural

unquenchable thirst, white & little pale (87)
tongue - indistinct speech - red & sparkling eyes -
flushing of cheeks & head face - Cardialgia -
laborsome breath - Stomach quick - fitness post mortem
None - no cough or pain - however constant
nausea vomiting & vomiting of green bilious matter
fettered state without any pain or tension of the
belly - constant Delirium - mind & senses natural
fitness turbid - Stomach white - rectum bloody &
blackish - Hemorrh. from different parts of the
body, but rarely critical or relieving -
Fibrils in Europe very common, & remarkably
Degree of prostration & loss of strength &
Injection of spirits is common to many cases
with profuse perspiration trembling of limbs,
which becomes a laborious condition & at last
concludes carrying off the patient -

Petechiae are universally present - the
duration is variable - Stomach lasts no longer
than 4 or 5 days only - some 2 or 3 days
Stomach when in the beginning of the Epidemic
carries off people walking in the streets
The true crisis is made by buboes -
Caruncles or anthrax -

The *focebaes* appear mostly in the groin
and in the inguinal glands. *focebaes* but
seldom in the *auxillaria* & *maxillaria* &
very seldom in the *parotids*.

They appear in various places at the
3. or 4. day the sooner the better they generally
disappear by 12. or 13. days. *focebaes* they look
gangrenous & seldom skinous. These ulcers
are often critical in other cases. the not putrid
but only moving in to great length of time as 2. or
3. or 4. days.

The *robuncles* appear in different small
parts of the body or little tumours the
size of the bulb of the finger in the
middle line: a gangrenous spot. which
separates around but seldom larger than
the *bag* for *gangrene* seems rather to be
critical & when it appears at top is put to
the fire.

When the *Roba* disappears *Petechic* fever
comes directly & if patient dies quickly.

The dead bodies mortify sooner than any
others. which shows its great tendency to
putrefaction. *Petechic* often appears after death.

these tumors appear under the ligature &
in bleeding in the same way as putrid malignancy.

The Buboes & tumors arise without previous
fever. There is indeed a diff. degree of malignancy
by malignity of such buboes as appear
without fever are the mild kind & all
the diff. of the plague in diff. places is
being mild & favorable.

Fluxion & Retrocession of the bubo
has caused a great discharge of humors
around the patient has been cured.

When the plague does not kill
within days it commonly turns
remittent which are still more proper.

In the Levant sometimes the fever continues
only for a few hours. The Buboes then come
out & the patient goes about & is very well.
It is ^{often} caused off there by a sweat on the 3^d day
& if this is hindered the fever grows worse
yet the sweat reappears on the 5th day.

The Levant however is not critical for it
does not carry off humors or excrements.

There is seldom more than one bubo.
Nor is a Discharge or urine affected to carry
it off. A Discharge is very copious in
the Lueria. However after the 3. day
concomitant mortal. There is then a
in the Lueria another eruption similar to
the small pox —

Collected

The Plague is evidently contagious
& has a specific virus. & analogy with
the small pox. in respects to its symptoms
but differs much in its progress running very
high and having an Inflammation & Diathesis
at the being very highly & the agree
well in it. It first came from Turkey as
well as the small pox —

People are very weakly after the
plague. Marshall observes that the summer
heat at Aleppo rather stops it —

As this dis. is contagious there are many
pre-disposing causes. It has been shown &

that such as had gout & rheumatism & had a thin habit were subject to Hemorrhoids & great

Defecation proved the same in this diet as in the putrid malificia with the Vienna influence & augmented as Rheumatism in the Venetian wide putrid malificia. But there is no doubt that the proximity cannot be only a part of the disease.

The reason of the plague not raging there last 100 years may be owing to the diet: being known & made more pure as also sugar & Vegetables. ferment: liquor & has the great care taken of all the ships from the Levant. But the French People ^{in France} allege that this care is unnecessary the epidemic only depending on the air.

Ch. Co. Santorini says those that took no physic at all were best off & Leontard affirms that if the putrid is taken care of it is enough. Indeed that Rasmus

contradictories that Mouscous set of
Medicines - some made use of. - If its
Necessary to take the work out of nature's
hands we must not trifle - Sydenh.
had 2. methods ^{it} to treat it in common
Inflammⁿ & fev. by Oils largely & repeatedly
which succeeded well enough when it
was in the beginning of an evident Symp^t
Diathesis. - But it w^d be mad^d when
the putrid state comes on. 2^d by sweating
Potius after him was very fond of Oils
but he was oblig^d to give up this on account of
~~two~~ ^{great} Antagonists. he then adopt^d another
method to sweat post Oils & similar method
has been found successful by Dr. Mead
at Risopo. Hoffman tho he never saw a
Case recommends Alexipharmics this is
a rare but method very prejudicial -
to promote sweat ~~otherwise~~ with such medicines.
we must either do our work by habits
either abstain entirely or else go quite through ^{it}
Burgin^s. not advisable unless in the
beginning gentle use to keep the belly open

the Russell has found that a cooling
bath after a critical sweat rather
promotes the Pus

Comitis. only to be given in the beginning
if warm water will be sufficient here is
of Comitis comes off 40° when followed by a
sweat an infection exciting itself by that
restless rest. Vertigo. Hausen the previous to 1771

The best medicine is the peruvian bark
the not fairly tried yet. In antisthenes
pains only began to introduce it's use
but never so freely as St. D. has. In
the plague it promises much. St. Russell
I have tried it at Aleppo. but I not introduce
it. nor I have tried it at Constantinople
the it answered the 7th time very well

The remarkable remissions in this dis-
eases and the propriety of the bark

Nitro. never agrees in this dis- it increases
increases the Languor & generally
brings on a Diarrhea which is bad
Blisters. & Symplics. only good to relieve a Coma

When the Pus has retreated & the Ulcer just below the part has been observed. To supply its place by the Discharge.

Cataplasms are said to be applied to the Ulcer which will do mischief. if not removed before color & when the Pus ends in a Gangrene it sh^d be treated as such. by Surgery, Foment. & Warm Basil.

Acids. recommended by all authors the times absurdly mix^d wth hot medicines the best way to prev^t plague is to cut off all communication with the sick.

In the Levant the Europeans shut themselves up during the plague. receive their provisions thro a window. & plunge em into vinegar then dry em by the air & swallow them with Vinegar - Their Letters are sprinkled with Vinegar & scented with Sulphur - A Physician sh^d never go abroad fasting he sh^d keep a strict Diet inward & outward except drink a glass full glass -

by liberally use acid. should never leave his
his salivary & when come out of the room shd
clean his mouth with vinegar & water
he shd. not breathe whilst he feels his pulse
pulse weak that an hard working night
in winter. shd. pull off his clothes & sit
when he comes home he should sit in
exposed to the air getting large quantity
of the bark & vinegar decoction of Tolam
by exercise to keep up a constant perspiration
air likewise powerful preservative
of nothing increases the dis. more than
people lying idle. & struck with
injury and terror.

OMIT. 5.

Inflamm. gen. with torical affect.
side Lullin p.

Quarages? Distinction of Splanchn.
of the brain & nerves & viscera, is useless
& impossible to ascertain, as there
is a complication in all internal Splanchn.
e.g. in y? Pleurisy comes only the muscles
some of the lungs are inflamed. The pleura
kind. 1.

Phrenitis

This dis. is a constant delirium with or
without inflammation & fever. It is either
a true primary phrenitis arising from
direct affection of the brain or symptom
arising in consequence of a fever without
a torical affection of the brain.

The Name of delir. phrenitis recipi-
tates. Moria. have been used with confusion
to denominate the dis. The Moria is
confined to constant delir. at night & fever
the nature of delir. differ much in degree

There's a delirium where the patient judges (M)
apparently right wrong because his percept^{ion}
is wrong tho his faculties of reasoning is not
altered. There's another where both ~~the~~
perception & faculty of reasoning is altered
There's another arising from too strong
or confused suppositions on the mind
fusions not corresponding to the actual
Another sort arises from the order
of that retentive faculty which not
being attended to diff. objects produce delir^{ium}
These diff. degrees are all mind. I think
tho their difference has not been ascertained
Dissect. show that the phrenitis, letthargy
Coma, & apoplexy are the same
in the head as inflammation, abscess, gangrene
&c &c but it is impossible to tell the diff.
points on which every affection depends
For the same cause can't produce two
diff. effects & this is the great difficulty
to ascertain the diff. causes of diff. minds
delirium & effects of the head

An Inflammation of the dura mater may produce - Lethargus - delirium - Convulsions - Coma - head ach &c. but all these may be produced by Abscesses in the brain. May all such effects have been found without any of the mentioned Dis. but then there is great imperfection of 4th minds. Nor is it possible to ascertain what connection there may be between the different faculties in the different parts of the brain.

Symptoms. There first proceeds a rigor intense heat & violent pain of the head & kidneys & Inflammation of the Eyes - Great flushing in the face - disturbed or total want of sleep - paleness of the face when the Dis. is of the worst kind - great dryness & parchedness of the skin - dryness on the tongue but no thirst which is owing to the insensibility & often endangers this Dis. - Costiveness - Retention of urine

Small drops of blood from the nose
constant singing in the ears - a peculiar
wild look in the eyes - deep breaths with
long intervals - strong throbbings of the
Carotids & throbes of the temporal arter-
ies great sensibility of the Nervous system
Especially of Hearing - Sudden change of a
discoloured urine (as is common in high Dyspepsia)
to a limpid clear one - quick hard pulse
at first at the beginning seldom full but in the
progress of the Dis. trembling & irregular
It is said that the pulse in Dyspepsia of the Duodenum
mater. & all membranes to be generally hard
but soft in such as affect the viscera
The delirium is for a while one single subject
Lucid intervals follow of ^{the} 2 or 3 days all silent
Sudden delirium turns suddenly dangerous
when it is idiopathic it comes on commonly
in a few hours - after the patient has been
left with the fever

Prognostic of short continuance in water
Climate it lasts but a few days but
generally till the 7. when it lasts longer
it gener^{lly} ends in a lethargy - often in real
madness - this latter most commonly happens
in lying in water that are thrown from
abstraction of the lochia - they often remain
delirious for 3 or 4 - often get rid of it again -
when it is fatal few ends either in a lethargy
or convulsions - It leaves Verigo & soreness
in the eyes & the eyes when gone off favorable
times it ends in suppuration or gangrene both under the

Its carried off by copious & universal hemorrhage
from the nose whence dropping from
the nose sh^d be encouraged by fomentation
by Tiles & by copious theriacal Ict^l said
by a copious flow of urine & large diuretic
this seems doubtful - times its carried off
by a diarrhoea - times by metastasis to
the lungs or to the bowels as Rheumat. pain &c.

Bad Signs. Irregular water not from
any source in the stomach - constant trembling

Subcutaneous tendons. Obstinate (continued) 20
Suppression of Urine. Constant Spitting—
Grinding of the Teeth taking of no drink
The Urine it becomes a purgation. The
passion—angina it is a metastasis of
mortal consequences.

{All this. Protoparic can well those
that induce an Inflammation peculiar to
people in the prime of life from 15. to 50—
Never attacking children & very seldom
old people. It is further peculiar to people
of great Sensibility of the Nervous System.
Most frequent in Military Hospitals
on account of Violence done to all senses
by the noise & light & by the sick & wounded
in regiments.

It is a Summer Dis. in camps when men
are most exposed to heat & sweat & when
colic is frequent.

The Proximate Cause arises from
topical Inflammation of the Nervous System.
It is said the Laxative is not sensible.

but it does not follow that this morbidness
when divided sh^d. not have any exquisite sense
of the Influence of the Meninges & substance
of the Cortex have been obs^d. by D^r. on
those that die with delirium. yet these
Appearances have been found without
any previous delirium as in Bonnet's
Experimentum & there often phenomena
without any appearance at all - pringle
found abscess in the brain more frequent
in Nervous & putrid Fevers than in any delirium
in the Fevers — Its often Leptomania
from topical affect of the Stomach
as it is often carried off with vomiting
thick viscid Saliva —
often the 1st original cause may be in the
mind, the high passions of which affect
the brain & body, as one woman brain &
body die. affect the mind —

Ch^l The Indications are.

1. The treatment of this independent of the
Infirmities of the brain
2. regard must be paid to the local affect
of the head & to violent determination
of the blood to the head which indicates
derivation & determination to other parts
Especially to the inferior extremities
3. A peculiar treatment in respect to the state
of the mind which in Insensibility & convulsions
requires more of common sense & medical knowledge

Bleeding. very useful in a true
Phrenitis & evidently requisite in Plethoria
as commonly the patients are young &
Plethoric subjects. It must be done largely
& repeatedly out of a large incision the
arteries have open 2 or 3 veins at once
In France they open a vein in the foot
if large enough. then to bleed as near the
part as they can have the jugular vein
affords a more instant relief than a more
large bleed elsewhere. In some cases requires
much skill. The quantity must be judg^d by the pulse

Scarification round Leeches. Apply?
to the temples very good but best when
the dis. is ^{already} advanced so much as not to
run the risk of much blood. there's
nothing that better prevents & cures
of delirium in fevers than Scarification
which indeed is preferable to leeches. The
Ratients use to scarify the internal
part of the Nose. as Hemorrh. from
thence use to relieve. Hoffman. advises
to excite bleedg at the Nose by pushing up
into it a bit of Van Swieten's Luccitana
when Nature shows the way by dropping at
the Nose it sh^d. be encouraged.
Emetics. when it arises from cords
in the Stom. these are proper but not
before the determination to get blood
Placenta be taken off by Pot. Emet.
tart. in small doses best
Cathartics. not only in the begins^g but
in the dis. they are proper to keep the

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Baby & pretty I mean & gentle & Jackson often
critical.

Ilyster is not only warm & but driving
of a Antisperm. & diluent.

Dil. The same as in the Inflam. Dis-
cooling diluent & of acidulating. The patient
has long for cold drink - (cold water if not
allowed) large draughts - quite strong &
more beautiful & useful than in other
The head must always be as high as possible
& likewise the patient must be covered
like a child in the Dis. & in any other case.

Delirium be taken out of bed as much as
possible. but this depends most on the
patient's strength - often a patient!
delirious in bed turns quite calm when
in the chair. The bed sh. be made as often
as the circumstances will allow. as they
soon render it by their tossing unfit for
giving them any rest. & then go to a table
sleep in a new made bed. This is the most
necessary as the stools which they make
involuntarily, cause a dangerous

for which reason I think people sh^d be taken
out of bed once a day. but when fainting
is in Malig. form. will not allow us to be
got up. the Nurse sh^d carefully look to them.

Gargarisms. useful & times to maintain the
tongue being sore may remain? & being so
you can't persuade the patient to drink
a gargle or Sips of ^{honey} water & wine
relieves them much & takes off the glaucous
mucus that surrounds the mouth like a crust.

Pediluvia. useful & sh^d be applied in
every delirious patient. the patient sh^d have
his feet in warm water. when he sits up
otherwise it may be supplied by fomentation
both wine dilute & one Antispasmodic.

External Applications. may be used in
the beginning best Cold water or Oxygenated
Spirit on the Temples & to wash the head.

Shaving. not only proper before blistering
that may be apply^d but when the dis. is
come on no external application is safe.

as it may seem or a lethargy which is a case of
delirium —

Intercasts of rest kill? and also apply to
the head recommended by Mead. They seem
to have any topical advantage & is a much
safer & more successful practice —

Byisters in y^e beginning are best full when
the low runs high as they increase them
therefore I^d only be applied in a low state
such pulse. unless there is no time to wait
for that as in a phreny - in the end
of the dis. they are of considerable service.
I^d think it best to apply them first
to the legs & then in other topical Inflammations
they are best apply^d immediately to the part
affected they may be apply^d to the head
but then they increase the Subalt. tendency
of —

Inunctions. suddenly have removed
chronic heat the I^d cannot
recommend it

Dumping from a window & making a big fire
under a phrenitis, but its rather too violent.
The room must be darked as y^e eyes are very
sensible. Sometimes they can bear y^e dark & are better
by looking about.

Opium by a total loss of sleep seem to be indicated
but in the beginning they are of bad consequence
increasing y^e fear & delirium. but when the fear
continues 2. or 3. days with obstinate watchfulness
y^e Opium may be given with safety & success
thence a delir. remains after the dis. which is
carried off by Opium as there are y^e restoration of blood.
The Patients mind must be attended too it ought
to be sooth^d by introducing new Ideas. when a
delir. turns upon a particular Subject often a
new violent impression as of fire in y^e neighbour
has cured the phrenitis at once.

Maniacs are indeed to be intimidated at least
for a time - but y^e best is for to sooth the mind
by uniform soft noise as of ^{constant dropping of} water &c. & by
Music repeated when they have been fond of it.

The best remedies to prevent phrenitis & delirium
Emolli. laxat. spiritus. fomentat. & pediculae.
Shaving the head - An exact posture -
Application of Excoriate & Cold water.

Kind 2.
Ophthalmic Fever. in children.

Sauvageson places Ophthalmia under 4th degree
but is the commonly attended with fever.
The Dr. receives it under this class but is all
one there being pure dis. which may not
be referred to diff. class.

Symptoms. white stromas per five pairs.
Heat & redness & swelling of the eye & irritation
of light. diminution of sight & particu-
larly in the eyes as if some external thing was
in it. Objects like flies floating before eyes
forbes' spots after sleep. Quick & hard pulse
when attended with a fever which fine it is not
stomach attended with a considerable evacuation
of serous fluid which often is so acid as to
excitate the stomach. stromas quite dry -
when of the worst kind the whole ball
of the eye is affected & attended with violent
internal pain. Very high fever. Coma. delirium
&c. which has been observed to be a consequence
of external violence & stromas of the rupture

of the *linca capitis* - is succeeded by a
suppuration & effluxion of all y^e humor of y^e eye
thence an Ophthalmia arises from humor
in moving inwardly & irritating y^e albuginea
An inflammation of one eye easily spreads to
y^e other by a particular consent thence its
periodical - as Hoffman obs. a monthly
one always carried off by a sweat on y^e face
As all such periodical dis^r partake of an
Intermitt^t the Bark is very serviceable -
The Ophthalmia is terminated by resolution
thence but only when from external violence
it suppurates it often leaves specks & opacity & -
Causes. External violence. Suppression
of any useful evacuation as sweat & gutta
sweat in the morning - drying up of
ulcers. Particularly in Scrophulous habits
Costiveness - catching cold in menstruation
Repulsion of *linca capitis* - whence
often in children repulsion of a gutta
seracea - most commonly from watery fulg^r
night studies - too arduous objects -

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beats metallic percussion - cold rather dry winds
exposed to the heat & dust - hence common in
nomads. It is Epidemic in Egypt after hot
winds floating with loose sands - It is
its Epidemic spread after cold moist weather.
It is often a symptom of Hemiparesis.

of measles whose remainder often leave the
most obstinate kind of small pox tho' then
it is not so bad as that from the measles
from the venereal - also of a scrophulous habit it
of the worst kind -

The Ophthalmic is really a true infection
as Dr. J. has seen a family of 6 Children affected
at once by what is remarkable in y^e same type.

2nd
There must attend large general disposition
of the habit

2. to the local affection

U.S. when plethoric useful to be repeated
according to the height of the fever if there is
fever bleeding is useless viz in the arm.
is evacuating - U.S. as near the seat of the
as possible viz in the jugular most convenient
The 3rd advises to apply leeches under y^e orbits

not alone as it causes great effluvia on the
parts so as to shut the eyes. They are often
applied to the temples but not so efficacious as
under the orbit

Scarific. & Cupping, very useful on the
temples. or to Scarify the internal palpebra
even the globe of the eye a practice much
used by Dr. Taylor

Cathart. of a cooling mild kind answers
the purpose of evacuation & convulsions
since are always good

Blisters are particularly useful with
or without a fever. Hoffman is only in
this dis. recommends Ves. in no other
topic Inflamm. tho they may be
serviceable in all such disord.

Sometimes Blisters answer better when applied
to the bottom of the orbit & the size of the crown
they sh^d. be kept open a considerable time

Uld. are good in gross habits as in children
either in the arms or back. the discharge is
really different from blisters, juice often Optic

have been used that resisted better

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Mezmerism. must be cooling Antiphlogistic
in Ophthalmia with fever. But in chronic
Ophthalmia there are many cases where they
have been hurtfull & were usefull

Light. espec^{lly} of fire must be avoided which
is when attended with a fever. the worst consequence
Such a patient sh^d not read much espec^{lly} by candle

The covering of the eye must not be too close
as it keeps the eye too hot & increases the
Inflammation making the eyes tender. Some
Six Hours since directed the eyes not to be kept
as they could bear the light the covering to
be made more & more the covering sh^d never be so
heavy as to press y^e eye. y^e best colours black & green

Edill Will - very usefull for Rheumatism
Shaving the head has often carried off obstructions
Ophthalmia so sh^d always be removed too
spec^{lly} with wash. the sh^d head with cold water
Earthen - stones a particular effect in y^e eye
espec^{lly} when attended with a great fluxion

of Acid Lem. to y^e 7th types which they derive
to y^e 1st - 10th - common suff. suffic. for those
not used to it

Mercur. improper with fever only
usefull in Chronicals. & their use in y^e 8th Dis.
except very procacious. however a salivate
be cast off in the late of the throat.

& theop. niren one of y^e most insignificant
much recommended by Dr. James. the great
allowances ought to be made to y^e Dr. James
imagination

Opiales. recommended by Sydenham the Dr.
never found them usefull but so far as to
casting off the theop. niren

External. Applic. of great variety but
they require judgement & circumspection
as any irritating fluid. may do great
 mischief by increasing y^e Inflammation. when
the Inflammation is severe all cold applications
improper not only increasing y^e Inflammation
but also inducing Opacity. & spasm to which
may be ~~often~~ observed all the Applied

in water. which is absurd as they are not (103)
soluble in it. The best Application is for acute
swarms of milk & water. or y^e steams of warm
water. they sh^d not be employ^d long as they
relax too much & keep up the Inflammⁿ.
the same may be said of Cataplasms. against
which there is another objection their weight
is able to make a compression which is hurtful
hence they sh^d be small apply^d loosely & not for
a long time. In Chronic Ophthalm^y without for
often retinas^{ts} & Tobaccos^{ts} applied: are usefull
In which I view a Solⁿ of Secretation. or to be
all in water. A mixture of brand. Chart^r
& water. an Infusⁿ of the Bark in Lime water
they all may be of partial^l service tho the
latter cases are not to be determin^d. the best
I suspect however is cold water. The Cragul.
Aluminos spread on lint & apply^d at night
time is also very good. y^e Tincture of the
Viper Tonic & Placens y^e best which inst often
takes off specks. but these tinctur^s sh^d always
be made with pure Sugard. some^l to fat
for otherwise they "be rancid"
The Bark is very powerfull in periodical
also in seraphic ophthalm^y.

Kind 3.
Anchura

This dist. is attended with a fever but
there are chronic ones without fever.
The D^r will speak of 2 kinds. as to the
forms of dyspnoea dyspnoea. he will not
dispute wth them as the ancient have
done in diff^t degrees of Hippoc.

The D^r enu^{es} 2 kinds a diff^t of breathing
or deglutition when the cause is above & below
the lungs. there are 3 kinds.

- 1 Inflammatory
- 2 Gangrenous: proceeding from a putrid local fever
- 3 Aqueous from serous effusions upon the
surface which has little or no fever. Inflammation
- 4 The ichthyous
- 5 Spasmodic or Nervous
- 6 Paralytic

as to the appearances they are again either
internal or external. & as to their situation
they may (respecting Infl.) be Trachea or
Larynx or Pharynx or guttae. or Tonsils
these are affected all together or these

great danger

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a. Symptoms of the Inflammation arising in the Trachea great heat & pain attended with an acute fever. Sharp shrill voice which is partial to the Inflⁿ of y^e trachea & Larynx. great pain in the inspiration from old air & orthopnoea a fluttering & irregular pulse as is common in all diff^{use} affect. respiration. the nearer the Inflⁿ is to the glottis the greater danger of stridor & when it continues it may induce great inflⁿ in the lungs

b. of Inflammation in the Larynx much of time great pain in deglutition from elevating the Larynx a sharp clangous voice it quickly cuts off respiration.

c. When the muscles of the soft palate are infl^{amed}? inspiration is free but deglutition very painful not easily to be seen by inspection

d. When the Pharynx is affected the breathing easy but deglutition difficult. Stomach empty impossible to drink always making it very thro. the voice - Stomach thro the Aorta. the fever never runs very high it is attended with partial dysphagia

consequence of the want of drink & food
2. When the gullet is affected there is always
Greater thirst than proportionable to the loss of
the sea Clow & of solid easier than fluids
I speak of the sea requiring much more
action of the Muscles, & we see that it is
always more uneasy when the stomach is empty
3. When the tonsilla is inflamed which
is more common than any other species
the symptoms are much the same as when the
pharynx is inflamed. When violent it affects
the over tongue - seldom attacks both tonsils at
once - but frequently goes from one to the
other - & beneath & thro the bone is impossible
there is a constant spitting mucus or loss pain
in the ears - & throes in the teeth -
& attended with a sense of crumpling this last
is owing to communication between the matter
& tube Eustachii which is last is common
Inflammation also the ears the teeth the
salivary glands have their nerves all
from the 3^d branch of the 5th pair - when
the tube Eustachii partake of inflammation

11.
a condition by thereby an insurmountable barrier
arises - this species is always visible
It is seldom dangerous but when it depends
on the Lues Venerea it generally either
resolves or suppurates the suppuration
is commonly only partial

When all these species happen together
the Swell^g prevents also the return of
the blood from the head & it produces those
flushes of the face protuberance of the eyes
delirium convulsions of the belly &c
The Inflammⁿ of the tongue terminates like
other Inflammations either by resolution, suppuration
or gangrene. It ends sometimes by mere shedding
at the base very seldom by metastasis
to the arms &c the most common metastasis
is to an external part of the throat to the
breast like an erysipelas - but in malignant
cases throat &c this is merely symptomatic
It runs to the testes - whenever it suddenly
disappears the patient extremely ill
till it appears elsewhere - then no

- It is where the morbid cause is more violent than here as it appears from its suddenly passing from one lung to another — the worst transition is to the Lung as it often brings on violent asphyxia without any previous Inflammation. It attacks the head in the same way —
- 1) *Angina Aquosa* arises from a defluxion of Serum upon the fauces frequently happens successively on all the diff^t parts of the Membrana Schneideriana begins with Coryza & going down to the Trachea & sometimes even into the bronchia & bronchia without any considerable fever or confinement of the patient. The Mucous is often very much elongated & pellucid is relaxed by secretions. It may not only hinder the deglutition but also occasion Strangulation by falling into the glottis —
- 2) *Angina Schirrosa* may occupy either the guttlet or the outside of the aorta & thereby induce diff^t Swallow & the not uneasy breath. The Cartilago existing more than the guttlet, it often becomes so increased as not to admit of a pig's bristle —

4) The disease may be referred to a contagious
febrile & catarrhal. Its name is from the
sound of breathing which is like ^{that} of a trumpet.
It attacks commonly children under 12 years
of age its said to come but once. The patient
has in 4th 7th 24 hours no considerable ^{fever}
but after the pulse turns extremely quick & 160.
with a shrill voice the little cough
It terminates on the 4th or 5th day at most
& is generally mortal. By Dissection a
Membranous coat has been found in the
^{noting but} aspera Notaria. Which however is ^{in many}
Hutchinson. De Haen gave cogni after
found it. Its Epidem. on the sea shore of
Spain certain places. Others never had it.
Dr. Hume discovered it. It seems to be the
Dr. Sympson observed in his Pneumonia Notaria.

D) *Rargina paralytica*? three specimens
of an Hemiplasia In this species at least
in greater quantity is better swallowd than
Linné's quantity for the same reason
mentioned? etc. / 94 happens generally

at the end of long fair & other chronic dis.
as the last symptoms often it hinders all
swallow & at all sides the disease

M) Angina spasmodica sine convulsione
is often a symptom of Epilepsy & Hysteria
the latter Hysteria & the Catarrhus
Laryngitis seems to belong to this class

N) That species which Hippoc. obs. to arise
from fixation of the Vertebrae seems to be a
consequence of convulsions in young children
& therefore has not been so common as he
y others observe

O) Angina gangrenosa. maligna not very
frequent in our climate there is another
not more frequent & seems to be by authors
confounded with this it is called the gangrenous
Love throat - the fever is not high there
ulcers in the fauces & throat gangrenous
having often sloughs &c

Called the Inflammatory Angina depends on the

general cause of inflammation on the throat (16)
that determine to the part mentioned.
There is a particular constellation more apt to
its occasion by sleeping in damp & new heat
rooms. There are certain poisons too that
occasion it as Salutar. its also an attendant
of the Hydrophobia. Hence it may be
considered as a symptom happen to carry
off a disease. Hence its contagious.

After more from an induration of mucus
arising in the Salivary ducts. analogous
to that on the teeth. It is especially under the
pre-molar & it may go to a considerable size
& may occasion an Angina.

A Catarrhus suffocatus may proceed from
a sudden fluxion on the fauces — here on a
sudden absorption on the Lungs — Hence from
Spasms & it may in consequence of dis. of the
heart the Lungs or Liver —

(17) 2. It is in the Softest Angina seldom
perforated or necrotic when only a Tonsillitis

not inflamed without a considerable fever
as such dis-fer go off by itself wthout any
evacuation unless perhaps a cooling cath.
but which when it is attended with a fever
& the Respiration is endangered. It is certainly
necessary. However Ungt. V. Hepat.
is not unsafe vide febr. the It is fine
order on the foot for revulsion but when
the arm will afford a better vein its better
to bleed there. It is the jugular increases
rather than effluxes. if not attended by It.
in the arm or foot. The vein under
the tongue requires a safe hand, & no great
benefit arising thence. the best place is
the arm & most relief when of blood runs brisk.

Scarification. externally when the swelling
appears externally is of service & safe in every
angina of the Tonsils & Velum pendulum.
Purging is very proper w^{ch} after U.S.
but It always be of the cooling kind.

Glysters not only for evacuation &
Purification but also for Dilution as well as
Anodyne. Thus more water may be
injected every 3 or 4 hours, but in small
quantities, that the Patient may retain
them they likewise answer the purpose of
Nutrition. e.g. Milk & water &c. Dr. Ross
saw any one stand in this Dis —

Dilution sh^d be antiphlogistic & Diluting
the patient must be kept in as sweet a
posture as possible & taken often out of
bed if he can bear it

Blisters are serviceable but only after
promission & sufficient O.S.

Gargarisms require great judgement
in slight Inflammations without fear a cool
garg. often carry off the Dis. but there is no
Specific in this remedy great danger with
gargarisms when the Inflamm is violent as they
often repel it to the Lungs & new Inflamm

of the tonsils is much less dangerous than
an inflammation anywhere else near
Improper dieting. Gargles often produce
diseases in the Larynx & Trachea as is seen
in Holland & damp countries dieting.
Garg. are never good, the garg. sh^d always
be emollient when the fever & inflammation
is considerable. Alimony & sugar applied to
the Throat when enlarged is very well but
improper & dangerous where there is any Inflamm.
Acids rather protect the Oesophagus when the
mucus is very thick some quantity of Sal.
ammoniac added to emolli garg. is the most
useful & resolvent —

Steam of warm water are very serviceable
when the throat is affected (Vinegar added
to the water may occasion a cough) Small
herbs are insignificant in this purpose as they
do not answer our expectations —
Injections are frequently necessary when the

Patient not near danger - but must be treated
cautiously.

External Applications are many but the best
are Emoll. Catapl. & foment. for the whole when
the inflamed part tends to suppurate. They also
promote a metastasis to the neck when an
stimulus is added to them. Stomach disease
has been treated wth but it is a dirty application
of alkali better. When a suppurative process
in the Tonsil it easily breaks but to give
a Permit as Keiland. advises is a gainful &
dangerous practice - as also the white
Vitriol of Riverius

Tonsillectomy. very successful practice
in such as bring on a strangulation soon failing
but when it is done too late & a peripneumony
produced the objection of the wound does not
hold easily is ill founded there are many cases
that it has healed very well as a 30. so much
more cutting of the throat - a patient sh^d.
never be allow^d to die without the remedy
being tried.

The Angina Aguda is often cur'd by gentle
astring. & gangley.

The Concreta. are remov'd by deep cupping
in the Neck. Smaller Cataplasms & foment.
as it is but a temporary dis. When it is
Hyster. or a acid dis. must be used
to dilute & Blisters.

When Epileptique Blisters. when the
Angina arises from the Heart a vomit will
do very well & if paralytic a restorative
cord. & it will also do Angina that arises
after long dis. — Angina Scirrhus
may be cur'd if the tumor is to be reach'd
by extirpation when further down its insur.
Many remedies have been tried in vain &
the back in scrophulous cases & gentle
the part may get down & thus by intrusion
& thus a man may live 10. years with
a Swieten In the Angina tracheally & esoph.
Blisters & Leeches are good but when Strangula.

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Tracheotomy must be performed when by
that process must may be got out at least
the patient is lab. from strangulation

The Angina Maligna or gangrenosa
only appeared in the begin^g of the last century
in which century several other dis. made
their 1st appearance e.g. lues venerea & syphilis
first put. mal. first app^d in Spain
came from thence to Italy & was extremely
mortal. Mercurius wrote best upon it.
In Eng^l and it has been common but the last
20. or 30. years & sometimes it has been found in
Scotland, tho the put. mal. is rare there
Fothergill & Huxam^{have} just wrote on it
there various degrees of moderate & malignant
It generally begins with alternate
chills & heat in the same way as the
put. mal. first & quick small unequal
fluttering pulse continuing so thro the
whole dis. but tho it might be some full

yet it has no degree of tension & always
is unequal remarkable prostration of strength
& great Anxiety Oppression of the breast
lungs & fatidishness at any attempt to lie
in a most prostrate heaviness & watriness
of the Eyes. pale than urine the stones
turbid like whey (white moist tongue
showing it distinguishes itself from the
true Inflam. dis. stones crimson & stones
a scarlet ^{red color} ~~red~~ that gangrenous ulcers below
lateral breast & effluence in the Neck
breast & arms - fingers - is a considerable
tension - Stone passing critical
There's thirst vomit & purg^g Espec^l in
C^h D^h but then go off when the effluence
appears. Effect in the head which suffers
^{universally} more in this dis. than any other
a pressing Headache. a silent delirium
thence the patient raves by himself but
answers pretty sensibly when spoken to

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Come up blood & flesh countenance swelling
of the neck - Ulcers in the throat being
gangrenous & at last all the marks of
general putrefaction such as patches: hemorrhage.

The Patient is hurt by every evacuation
stomach as in children from swallows? the
Schorons become a bloody diarrhea vomiting

There is always a remarkable exacerbation
at night which is relieved by a gentle sweat
in the morning the parotids & submaxillaries
are particularly affected - the deglutition
is more difficult than I be expected from
y^e swelling - but its rather depending upon
a certain looseness a sensibility in y^e throat
There is a hoarseness like to that in Venereal
patients with ulcers of the throat - the
gangrenous Schor is discharging by the nose
& fauces - there is a particular tendency to
hemorrhage & young girls have their
y^e menstruation in this time

The duration is uncertain sometimes it lasts
2 or 3. months in other days stages carried off
in universal hemorrhage & death

It leaves a great weakness & long
stomach a little few: — The deglutition &
voice slowly recovers as also the strength
& copious discharge by the mouth prevents
sickness & vomiting —

Children. young girls weakly constitutions
& such as have been weakened by evacuations
young &c. are more with it. seldom strong subjects
& adults. if they are they easily get the better
of it — common to all seasons particularly autumn
& close damp southerly weather —

Evidently contagious will affect all the
children in a family if they are not separated.
The blood is generally loose & in the progress of
the dis. constantly so. flux is quite inconceivable
the stomach it has at it been found cruddy —

All eruptive fevers incline to affect the mucous
membranes particularly the scarlet fever has a gr.
affinity with this dis. & always is attended
with Angina & vice versa the malign. Angina
more or less with scarlet fever which may be considered
as critical — properly this dis. nothing but a
local eruptive fever —

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U.B. I must attend to y^e general strategy: the more
bleeding in no dis seems to be more indicated
in the legions than in this. e.g. from flashing
the face &c. & yet none is more hurt by it & its
repetition brings on the worst consequences &
often gangrene in the Throat. U.S. seems at
it seems at it to relieve the head & bring down
the pulse - but these symptoms return in a few
hours. however in great dyspnoea & U.S. with
stoppage of the Saliva. It is always of
great service

Scarification of the throat internally has been
suspected by Boerhaave. but it is often very
useful not only to evacuate the Pithon but
also to make place for y^e application of remedies.
Purges are also dangerous. the mildest
Cathartics weaken extremely yet when a
Purgative is the prima via in the Cath.
otherwise it affects once or twice only
or by Ghastly when the dis is attended
with various Saliva & Pithon. will use
afterwards as also small parolids
stones happen

Vomiting. when natural must be
encouraged by Camomile tea & such like
But every stronger vomit of bad consequence
However as children swallow their spittle
& mucus gentle vom. will prevent Dyspepsia
& Strangulation

Blisters. relieve the fainting & recession a
copious discharge may be applied to y. back
or fauces by acrid Cataplasms do the down
Regime. cooling so t. but here the mild
Clysters acids apt to produce heat here as a
Diarrhea the diet rather warm Cord. small
quantities of wine are restorative & promote
Effluvia. & when the Effluvia does not strike
in y. the patient can bear it he sh^d sit up
if there happens a craving for food the unusual
it sh^d not be neglected

Vitæ rather increases the fainting &
~~occasional copious discharge~~ the Span. &
Ital. use a decoction of ^{panacea} ~~passiva~~ ^{brava} but all
a Lixipharm. ac. m. mid. good for nothing
It is now past doubt that the bark is the

best remedy either in Decoct. with or without
acid. with Vitor or Huxley's tincture
and most efficacious in substance but as the
throat can seldom bear it in substance
in this dis. it may be given in fine
Decoct. or extract. Diluted thus the best
restorative & antiseptic.

The Sol. alkalis are antiseptic but too
much stimulating & so improper here as Huxley's
Garg. with honey Vinegar & Tinct. Myrror
to invigorate the throat may be used a strong
Decoct. of bark in this dis may be used too
Inject. supply of place & sometimes better than any
being further down.

As to partic. symptoms. vomit^g stopp^d
by Saline medicine wth Cinnamon. & Diarr^h
often requires Retin^g. & sometimes Opium
Hemorrh. as never critical must always be stopp^d
best by the stems of Vinegar & a relapse
by the Bark. Strangulation by small
cannula & cold & foam. Heat a few after meals
with white sugar & low sp^t by the Bark
riding & bed rest &c.

Kind 4th
Intermittent Fever

Not observed by Sauvage is attended with
torpid Inflamm. in the Pleural Membrane best
placed in the Lungs. The latter call it distinct
as the former in Scotland call it a Catarrh
with a cough & very rare

Symptoms. generally begin wth Chills
coldness of the extremities costiveness frequent
stomach to vomit but always in small quantity
headache languor. is of opposite throat
& sometimes above the Larynx tickling cough
frequent chills great heat in afternoon & some
Schredde's is frequent sneezing, oppression
in the breast fever in the Night. In young
disturbance sweat to see & sweating head
more oppressive. heaviness of the eyes stoppage of
the nose. Nidus of the former has some
degree of the former. tightness of bowels
pains under the stomach pale urine. Last
more or less. Inflammation is often great
in the middle part of the day and at all times
as the fever is the going off of it

Scrophulous and heat & inflammation in the
large Sediments, when neglected often
become a permanent, partial, or total
lameness of the vessel which may last for
years, and the consequences as also inflammation
suppurate in the large vessels of the lungs & liver
when it continues a long time into the debility
of the skin being not so strong & apt to heal
often connected with other diseases which are
as Pityriasis & Eczema

Callus often a natural & hereditary ^{disposition}
disposition to it a narrow throat (chest)
long neck a lax weak habit & great ^{debility}
of the nervous system hence prone to come
to become a Callus

The procrustic callus. are sudden effects
of cold as cold air, rapid change of clothes spring
of autumn sitting down on cold ground
living in rooms with new walls dry winds
which may be supposed to affect the surface
of the skin, the more the body is the more it
will be affected with cold hence the cold
in the limbs, the more the body is the more
chillier than in others. A change of air in any
particular part of the body the cold
often affects the whole body

as this is a kind of stimulus, which is an
an excitation of the nervous system which
counterbalance the bad effects of the
by a gentle - in the morning the patient
is the skin, the same is often a cold bath by
the action of the muscles exposed to the
weather, which often being cold it does not
mix with the patient but rather causes attacks
a small part of the work being undertaken
occasional early but not of cold sleeping
in a room better than in a room where
the first such a sensibility or stream of air in
weakness by exercise, watching, recreation.
Because a person who is a strong subject
of a full temper is not subject to the same
people are not cold as the body is heated
exposed to the cold the same with cold people
there being certainly an affinity between weakness
of the system colds & not commonly in spring
on account of the sudden change from heat
to cold & vice versa. Hence change of clothes at
that time should be avoided but will be not to change at
all, flies & reptiles of the time & reptiles
or to cause it. Often & indeed by contagion

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frequently spreading over a large surface it
can't depend on the air as this must be
different during the transit of such an infection
to it occurs at other times on the change of
weather. In many & hypochondriacal it is
linked with their complaint. Much connection
with putrid fevers & with the measles. It is a
frequent cause of the phthisis pulmonalis both a
common in England.

PROXIMATE CAUSE. evidently an increase of secret
in the membrane of the nose fauces & bronchiae
but at the same time there is an inflammation more
or less always of that membrane commonly
referred to a sudden stoppage of perspiration
which no doubt will happen on the sudden
application of cold to the body but the quantity
of perspirable matter there retained is too
little to occasion such a plentiful discharge
& commonly is counterbalanced by an increase
of other secretions hence it appears to be rather
a spasm of the surface of the body which causes
a determination to the internal parts viz. to
the mucous membranes. for we see those whose
circulation is languid & whose subject to it

The symptoms evidently arise from pleura
Inflamm & swelling of the heart

It's preceded by dyspnea, before the discharge
of the serum appears. the cough depends on the
irritation of the serous which is also ^{seen} as when
the mucus has evidently a saltish taste
but this salt together with the watery part
of the mucus, exhaled & reabsorbed in the course
of this dist some say it arises from figurative
particles taken in the body. this doctrine is
exploded, for in frosty weather people are less
subject to it as the cold strengthens the body
whereas damp moist ~~weather~~ ^{weather} by relaxing of the
whole habit & weakening the nerve power
gives occasion for catching cold

Cur

1. To take off the inflammation by
the gentle cathartics, a frequent diluent & drink
cool & vegetable diet. Rest & easy rest.

2. To assist the excretion of mucus by

pectorals. Hums of warm water alone or with
vinegar

3) To correct the secreted humor or take off
Stomach by Vegetable diet. Sympes soft
Mucilages Honey Sugar & Pectoral

4) To restore an equal circulation to the S. & P.
& the Lungs one by Gentle Regimen
Lymph. Small Torrent. & Pectoral
occasion of alteration at this method
when suppos'd to be an Influx from S. & P. to L.
or determination to y^e parts instead of the Lungs

5) Diet. All small & fermented Liquors bad
they irritate the cough the more. Instances of
cough being cured by a Debauch but its a dangerous
method which if it fails it always increases
the Influx & tendency to Pleurisy & Abscess
of the Brain &c. When a fever & y^e patient were
low it nothing better than walking or riding
keeping the patient too warm or too near the
fire relaxes too much & makes him too sensible
to Impressions of cold besides y^e head & ears
the face

A Total Abstinence from Animal
food & wine with very proper water gruel
& Honey, occasionally drunk & led time & space
to promote sweat or the Abstrah. method

get many to not sweat in taking warm
medicines & rather perspire by them. The
D^r is of this Number. a total however may be
allow'd but not long continued as they
weaken the Nerves & relax the whole habit
2. Bleeding. To prevent bad consequences, which
arise often as effects of the Lungs it also
prevents haemoptoe expect^d such as are liable
to this symptom. When only the Mucous
are affected uselessly it should be done. There
is better understood than the Diaphoretic
U^s in Plethora & tension of habit. Otherwise
it further prolongs the disease by hindering its
natural Crisis the evacuation of the mucus
3) Cathart. exasperate the cough when y^t least
arise but a gentle cooling one when no fever
may be of service
4) Pectorals. in great Variety the most common
are oils Symp^s. but when these are continued
they heat & foul the Stomach very much -
which does more hurt than the cough is brought
by us - Mucilages in small quantities are
good with such effects the best is Gum Arab^{ic}

The most disagreeable is seen in the effects of
oils & Symples seems only to answer the intention
purpose of the fauces to take off & send it
down by the stomach perhaps by entering the blood
they send to the heart the cold particles as we see in
it & transpire - One of the best pectorals is
squills but not in a quantity to affect the stomach
but when the cold has to a good while of the
expectation is a thick mucus without viscosity -
but if the mucus is thin such pectorals are of
no use & even as the secretions of the stomach & liver
fatted gums of which of which ammoniac is the
most stimulating & heating are commended in
the same view - All last full when there is this mucus
Sperma. Otr. to be considered - as an animal oil
(the Otr. does not exclude oils but says of the use of
Liquorish. a very simple thing very convenient
& may be taken in such quantities as y^e stomach can bear.

① Punct. Gentle ones of service not only at t^e but
at all times in a cough they not only evacuate
from y^e stomach but are Diaphoretic -

② Blisters. take off sperm out not by y^e discharging
as sent to stomach; Catap. will do this equally
they often bring down y^e pulse considerably in a short

Diaphoretics. no medicines more powerful
than this only from the opinion of restoring
equal circulation yet when any fever or
Inflammation they rather fix it to the internal parts
when the fever is gone & cough continues only
from a defluxion on the fauces then warm
diaphoretics do very well. Dover's powder
with a large draught of cold water better
than the same quantity of warm to make sweat
but never should be given when there is any
invasion of local Inflammation or when large
doses of Pect. Tarti that only causes sickness
without benefit very good. Hot medicine
as sal. c. r. spt & sal. xci. is bad if any for present
8) Pediluvium. one of the safest & best diaphor.
very proper when the skin is very dry &
Semiempiric. lukewarm if hot it is new, & fresh
9) Opium. very good when the disease is
thick & settled & a tickling cough. very
safe when there is no peripneumony or other
Inflammation they take off irritability.

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thicken the mucus & give the excreted part
time to heal - promote a diaphoresis, (conserve)
the Natural crisis of the disease - nor do they stop
the excretion only for a few hours

But if there is a fever - Inflammation or mucus
thickened & viscid spiritus and dangerous -
then opium is best - which may to advantage
be joined with gum ammoniac to part in old people
The best correctors of spiritus in case of costiveness
is a few grains of Clove - & when you fear the
spitting will stop & the cough is violent, Opium

The best guard against this fever warm clothes
rather than warm Rooms - sleeping in rooms
without fire. Exercise & cold drink for
warm drink weakens too much - But the
cold. But the best - In periodical ones but in small
quantities useful. tho if a loose diet will do
it is preferable

Wifoot in his avian people writes well
on this subject & speaks his great simplicity
in prescription very commendable side him

Kind 3-

Coughs

These may be said, or not always attended
with topical Inflammation - but the Catarrh. per
has y^e greatest connection with them &c

There are many species of Coughs

- 1st The consequence of a catarrhal process
2. A Cough which attends topical Inflammation of y^e lungs
pleura & other parts of the Thorax
3. A Cough in the case of violent people it is
by exercise Antispasmodic & opiate. There is no
expectoration nor local effect in this species.
4. A Cough has an extraordinary instance in the Cough
from tubercular constitution in y^e lungs from ^{infectious} tubercles
5. A Cough from extraneous bodies
6. The Stomachal Cough known by its symptoms
& particular sound. There is a sense of irritability
from the stomach. Copious & strong the 1st & 2^d
days worse after eating - Not brought on by
deep inspiration as is the case in all effects of the
lungs & present in others
- Young people & the old people have it

most officiously induced by the mother & attended by habit
as alterations by the stomach & other organs in the
breast & the child's mind & the mother's

1) The Tussis convulsiva of coughs can't indeed be placed
among real coughs &c

2) A symptomatic cough from affect. of the lower extremities

3) Tussis convulsiva when of obstinate duration

4) A cough in teething which may be referred to the
tussis convulsiva as the same is charged with a cough at
this time

5) A cough from irritation may be referred to the
same cause in both with but in the one case
yet only one is found to be serviceable in any
In teething coughs the most officiously is
the ~~perpetual~~ vomit. a perpetual spitting of mucus
in the nose a bit of liquor good to soothe
a discharge of spitting which is the most
to be seen & is so being an forerunner of the tussis
that convulsions attending teething arise from

6) A cough in pregnant women from the fetus
lying too high in it is relieved by the application
of warm draughts

7) A cough from Hemoptoe

14) A cough from latent Tubercles hypertro-
phicant & Salivary &c —

15) Trifid larynx is a proceeding apt to get
a regular description of which is the only
remedy to help it —

Trifid Larynx

Also Trifid Larynx in English is a
is of great consequence is that of paralytic
Symptoms. It generally does appear at first
in the continuance a little mild manner is
directed at the end of the tongue. The cough is
but faint — if the patient almost loses his
voice as it lasts longer a long time —
In the inspiration is much difficulty arising
from the coldness of the extremities. Costiveness
but more or less determination to
read something hence the face is not always
red but often vivid the eyes are inflamed
& the tubercles face involuntary &c —
often fatal. the vessels in the lungs often
bursting the life in Children Epileptic pro-
trudes a & a reflex or Palap loss of memory

of frequent fevers & convulsions. It is very common
in young children & is often fatal. It is also
phthisis pulmonalis also being seen in children
in children & abortions in pregnant women
in some mortal in subjects after birth it is often
time its most fatal. It is also fatal to those
with weak lungs especially when it attacks the
muscles so both are often evident at the same
time. It often kills in the first three weeks
after with it at least at first. The symptoms
are the ordinary & favorable symptoms of
dysentery. It is never seen one dying with
this being present. It is often a great
disturbance in breeding at the time of weaning
when there is any phthisis.

The duration is very uncertain. It is often lasting
a whole year.

(2nd) It is often that goes off when the
summer comes. It is often epidemic. It often
attacks the same person but once. It is often
frequently with the small pox. It is often
periodical. It comes on at a certain time of the day
of the month. It is often seen in the

along to the stomach than to any local effect
of the drug it also is cured by the
same when running into great length —

Uter The indication is to mitigate it & to
shorten its duration — fails attempt a
radical cure is to be understood

Bleeding of some when there is a fullness
after the fullness appearance of the
to deny & when there is a capital effect of the
lung but if vomit is not up and if it is not

Cathartics of a mild kind to keep the body
open & to swallow some & prevents eating
which increases the fever & which brings on a fever
which are inconvenient

Vomiting gentle one of some to evacuate the
from the stomach & to support the patient: vomit is
in it is small dose of some. To be best

Blisters are of service particularly in the 1st

Pediluvia useful only the first 2 or 3 days if
continued hence not good in chronic cases so that
make the body very sensible of impressions of cold
Pectorals so that to relieve all cold & dryness only
and the other

the Barley seed mostly when prepared diff. to
give to children. the Extract diluted & sweetened
it shd not be given if there the least symptom
of fever as it exacerbates if caught it may be given with
small quantities of the powder. But on

Opium. good if there is a sharp cold Reflexion on the
Stomach & no fever. but less useful in the 4th & 5th stage

Mucous. either after proper at 4th or 5th stage of
cough. becomes which also is owing to accumulation of
mucus in the lungs has been cured by erasing off the mucus
either by mucous or the powder.

Dr. Porter after very successful in 4th stage of
cough but stop. however to the effect of 4th stage.

Specifics. have been tried in plenty in 4th stage.
Sedative & Indica practice. but have not been successful.

[cannot claim to be correct of the 4th stage of cough
in 4th stage. & 5th stage in strong 4th stage. good in 4th stage
but this as well as many others are abused when large
doses in substs will do as good by 4th stage as a little in 4th stage.

The Diet. must be very cooling as far as the 4th stage
of a dangerous nature. for 4th stage in 4th stage of the 4th stage.

Exercise. does a very good service in 4th stage of air
by which children often recover the 4th stage of air
not be better than the former.

Author Hoffmann gave description his prescription. to 4th stage
of the 4th stage of air in the 4th stage of air in the 4th stage of air
the 4th stage of air in the 4th stage of air in the 4th stage of air

Kind 6th

Inflam: of the Breast

There is a variety of these the most distinguished are
the Inflam. of the wings of the Clavi. but there
are Inflam. of the mediastinum of the Diaphragm &
of the Pericardium but they are so frequently & so
closely connected with one another that no separation
can be made yet there is some frequent distinction
in symptoms & Progress: There may indeed be
particular symptoms to each species but Dist^t
as *Mongaghi de Siliu* & *canis morbores* prove
are seldom or ever come without the other & this
must be the case with the pericard. & mediastinum.
The treatment of the Diff^t species much the same
hence authors find best to take in all together
only mentioning the different peculiarities of each
The general definition of these feb. is much the same
viz a feb. with acute heat & with more or less
difficulty & pain in breathing
They all begin with extreme & shivering cold
in fever when all the Diff^t parts are attacked
at once the patient soon dies

Particular Symptoms.

1. The Pleurisy when the true one is urgent & acute
pain in the breast increased by inspiration shooting
to the back accompanied with cough. The pain
begin either with or after the fever very seldom appears
there is a hard tense quick pulse the pain in inspiration
is increased by a belt or any thing that determines
the respiration rather to wound by the rubbing
of the ~~thorax~~ ^{pharynx} of the diaphragm — more frequently
since the right than the left side of latter is now
its distinguished from the peripneumonia by its pain
being ^{more} fixed & producing it difficult to breathe
whereas in Inflammation of the Lungs it is ^{an} oppressive
pains with a sense of stertor. The Pulse also is
hard & tense whereas in the peripneumonia it is
full & soft.

2. The effusive pleurisy has its seat in the
intercostals as well as in the pleura. It has the
same hard Pulse, but there is a soreness externally
to the touch. It shows an evident swelling
It shows the rarely a tedious great pains in the
inspiration seldom cough.

3. Inflammation of the mediastinum attended with
pain shooting down the whole spine great
Expectoration often with some dry cough sometimes

According to the description of the disease the
petrous delirium. it is the pleuritis dorsalis of Hippoc.
The disease makes a peculiar species of it —

1) Inflamm. of the pericardium attended with deep
pain in the region of the heart. irregular & often
intermitting pulse (which by the bye is common
to all the affections) fainting but ^{abundant} ~~strong~~

2) The four peripneumonies: a purplish pain
& sense of stricture in the lungs. Cough straight
or ^{up} bent & in the expiration great accumulation
to the head flushing of the face delirium & ~~convulsions~~
orthopnea of sleep when both lobes are affected great
desire of cool air, pulse full & soft though small &
irregular. all these symptoms extremely violent
when both lobes are inflamed. There is a peculiar
prostration of strength than in any other sort of
fever as also restlessness. The cough is at first dry
but about the 3^d day expectoration comes on —
The peripneumonia of the substance of the lungs known
from that of the membrane by its hot breathing
& desire of cool air, soft pulse & more violent pain
but its violence attacks the substance of the lung & not
on the surface of the external membrane & then the pain is at
times & present with heat & pain.

6) Peripneumonia Matter is known only by the
Symptoms of fever being much less. Little pain
with marks of a severe catarrhus of the whole pleura
& Catarrhal fever when attending it drops is properly
peripneumonia. Matter it is also more common in
winter time in old people & pituitous habits

7) Paraphrenitis not mentioned by Galen
Hippoc. makes it a species of Phrenitis. It is a pain
in the Diaphragm between the costal & upper
the short ribs & vertebrae. Convulsive ^{spasmodic} respiration
Hiccups frequent Scurious delirium Come ^{it} some
paraphrenitis. The patient ^{is} to breathe by the
action of the Diaphragm & what brings on the action
of the muscles as in going to stool & in women before
the Hypochondria is contracted there is a viscus
rudimentary which Hippoc. & others abs. accompany
with it. of the Diaphragm. yet distinct from the
part to be inflamed. With such a Symptom it differs
from the phrenitis by its quick & difficult breathing.
There are many pains resembling a pleurisy but they
are more nervous & ^{are} ^{not} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{pleura} ^{itself} & are
distinguish'd by their being without fever & not
fixed in their seat. These pains arising from the same
are often attended with a fever & then difficult to

distinguished from a pleurisy

Recent. These Dis. are often cured off by resolution
most frequently & safely by expectoration that
begins on the 3^d day. It is in the pericardium caused
by cold which is a favorable symptom. Sometimes
other critical evacuations as hemorrhoids appear
or black urine with a large sediment which in
this Dis. is evidently purulent

2 Discharge rather symptomatic than critical
& is more favorable as it stops expectoration the
most natural crisis is this Dis. is often a copious
sweat as Hoffman & other authors have observed

Metastasis to the pueritis or to the L. b. either
of the more pain or of real abscess these commonly
appear on the 6th day

Bleeding at the Nose. Triller observed to be good
on the 5th day - Menstruation often coming off the 6th
thence cured off by cold & dry evaporation of pus to
about the neck & breast also by on the whole
the 2^d has not critical days of life consequence

in this Dis. except putrid pus which
rare at all - the Patient is most conversely cured
by ~~the~~ by means of the 1st & 2^d

When suppuration comes on there is slight
irregular shiverings - more obtuse pains & more
oppressed the Dyspnoea continuing. There is
more fever periodically attacking & retreating
in the face & spots of the cheeks & the palms of the
hands warm. After eating with a soft pulse
very rough increased on motion & when the
patient sleeps on one side the patient must
turn to the other & one side is fever. Often has
a Dyspnoea or 3rd type. Generally when the
symptoms goes off dyspnoea remains & shivering
comes on. A suppuration is to be suspected, which
may have various consequences. when it breaks
the Dyspnoea goes off - but when evacuated into
the pulmonary ducts it may suddenly suffocate
the patient which was the death of King George 3.
father - when introduced into the cavity of the thorax
an Empyema will ensue - when introduced in a bag
it is excreted along with the sputa but sometimes
excavate the parts & bring on a phthisis pulmonalis
Sometimes the present matter is removed & followed
out with a purulent Discharge. urines & stools are
after a few days or fortnight then face is redness
of the lungs very slow & of softness has been

Often the Dis. terminates in Suppuration which is
known by very much an increased weakness &
dyspnoea the other marks going off without much
of suppuration. Such Abscess tubercles remain
latent for many years till at length colds they
inflame & cause the phthisis pulmonalis.
Young people often the consequence of ill treated
Inflammation of the lungs & give rise to suppurated when
the pains & often dyspnoea remit on a sudden & a
coldness of the extremities face is flaccid quick
small pulse & bloody sputa & spitting of a lot
delirium & comes on — Pleurisy & suppurated
often terminate in external suppuration.
These Dis. are carried off by large & frequent
bleeds without any evacuation at all the Dis.
here is its natural Crisis.

The Pulse cannot always be depended on. Bellini
often has obs. the pulse great, viz. full, soft & equal
when the patient was expiring.

A clear urine without sediment thro the whole Dis. is not

(C. H. L. H.). The particular predisposing cause
is a Vigorous habit loose fibres rich dense blood
Hippoc. obs. that scidit. gives security for Inflam.
Dis. & indeed a weak Stomach is not observed in
such as are liable to these Dis. but has to

of Milan constitution most subject to it. 14.
Children & women less than adults & men. old
people likewise. but then they seldom recover.
commoner people less than people of fashion.
because the former are more used to hardships
to hardships of heat & cold. those that have
had it once easily have it again. He said
bluntness either finds or makes a disease of it.
Exciting causes the same that induce inflammation
of external parts. Spring seasons are heating
hard drinking. Eating oneself & then drinking
thirst with cold & Acid humors. Violent passions
hot regimen in fever. cold regimen to the young.
Suppression of evacuations. often Epidemic
but not contagious as generally except Ophthalmia
No inflammation is contagious tho some is
Epidemic. I.e. Angina, Peripneumonia, Pleuritis
Gastritis, Hepatitis, &c are never Epidemic tho
there must be Epidemic some common cause as
in the Angina & the parts exposed to their action
affected. Often its a Metastasis of Angina &
Pleuritis also may produce a Distinct Affection
to distinguish from a true or false Pleurisy.

often & more frequent - often arises from a
point & is commonly fatal. It is more common
in Northern countries as more usual in a young
Dissect. I have observed Inflamm. Suppurat. Scirrhus
& Gangrene of the parts of the thorax. Morgagni's
obs. a membranous coat from inspiss. mucus on
the surface of the Pleura & Lung. - Sometimes
Lungs are found quite solid, sinking in water, of
several pounds weight, filled with blood, numerous
pusulent nodules. Tubercles numerous. Inflamm. of
of the Intercostal muscles. The heart is often inflamed
by a white Inflamm. coat on its surface. The ducts
of the pancreas &c &c

Way of the heart, place the dividing
ligament in two different ways. Alleged to
be produced by Pericardium torn. This distribution
very theoretical & has no certain basis of distinction.
For the a soft Pulse very common in a pericardium
yet it has been obs. in the middle of the lung
when the Pulse has been hard. The Pulse found
soft pulse with very violent & painful distention.
Proximate cause. Boerhaave divides all Inflamm.
from an error of life & obstruction to repair. Distention

he was led by his system of the composition of
globules & of the Discrepancies & variances but the
former is without any foundation in Nature
for except that obstructions in general does not
produce Inflammation e.g. tying the Navel string
a Ligature in Arteries. No Inflammation arises when
a tumor may it arise but disappears directly when
the blood has made its way thro the Anastomoses
behind & so capillary tumors subsist without
any Inflammation; obstructions rather produces a
kind than real color & redness - That there
an increased impetus & great accumulation of
fluids to the parts no one can deny but a simple
obstruction will never produce that. But a
stimulus or irritation will make both & even
when great. Stimulate the Heart itself & the
whole system in small degree in only excites
an increased oscillating motion in its part affected
Certainly an obstruction may be a consequence of it
In joint Inflammation there is Effusion of blood
into the Cellulosa & the whole part uniformly red
but in smaller one as in epithelium the vessels
are distended. In Inflammation also arises an increased
Oscillation of the system thus excited as we see in
that the blood there is increased really has place

is inflammation but is rather a effect than the cause
as to purulent matter there has been many different
suppositions - Boerhaave thought it was extravasated
fluids mixed with the solids of the adjacent parts
But then there sh^d be lots of substance which we
see is not often the case - The fibres by the
action of the matter the capillary fibres
are destroyed & we see in the Cat. lower De haen
thought the purulent matter subsisted in blood
but we see inflammation always precedes suppuration
& that it only can subsist in the blood if deposited
in a part where it has been absorbed from an abscess
broken - Pringle & Jobert have made
experiments to show the purulent matter is
serous deprived by its exhalation of its thinner parts
but then there sh^d be a greater quantity employed
for the separation of some few drops of purulent
matter by the surrounding parts sh^d be set with serum
Therefore the 2^d matter is true that it is rather
a function made in consequence of the change of the state
of the vessels by the inflammation of purulent matter
thus secreted by the vessels seems to be nothing else than
the nutritious juice as a great flow of this matter

and so important efforts in writings
as to the seat of peripneumonia either in the Bronchial
or pulmonary arteries

Chas E. Anthony goes to suppose a viscidly &c
because there appears commonly a buffy coat
on the blood, but this often wants in Epidemic
pleuritis - where the blood is rather & is pale
hence it is a fatal error to treat pleuritis
in one way see Huxh. & see also G. Epidemic &c
Medical &c says

The indications are

1. To take off the impetus of the secret &
the Inflammation & death is in the same way
as is common in an Inflammation of the
2. To relieve topical effusions -
3. To assist Nature's efforts for excretion

Bleeding answers best the 2. indication
in the beginning etc always bleed 20 pints
if plethoric strongly & but to greatest
advantage 6 weeks more on the sudden
than the quantity evacuated hence a large
knife requisite - The patient will be
in 72 minutes

It would be a maxim not to bleed if the
Inflammation was above the Diaphragm
now exploded. Whenever pain is in the full
aspect of it. I rather promote than stop
spitting as it takes off the spasm ^{from} of the lung.
It is not very safe when spitting
is begun unless when the expector. is not free enough
& the pain violent. In those cases ^{cases} no attention
is to be paid to the ^{may} spitting past yet not
to any period as does it. nor does it stop
respiration or Lochia in women that we subject
to this disease shortly before their delivery.
It is when lying in the best rule in Ireland
the necessity of it is the rising of 9th pulse & cough
lost in the blood. When the pulse sinks it is wrong
not right unless its only temporary of it. nor
is it proper when the blood is dissolved
the quantity not easily to be determined antiently
a great quantity was taken away some have let
5 times in the arm & 3 in the foot. The French
bled freely the more in repetition than large
quantities at a time. Sydenham is 3x in the arm
but this is sometimes not sufficient. Sometimes too much
will do more to draw the use of blisters in the

It also often ^{symptomatic} removal of fatal consequence
Cupping & Scarifying. between the shoulders
give great relief as also topical bleeding on the
side affected. yet Blestons are still more effectual
than cupping & Scarifying after the first cut when the
pain is not gone. & Scarifying is even better than

Purging. in the case of inflammation of the
intestines. This is Sydenham's opinion. He writes
Huxham & Sydenham - why have more than in the
Angians. Indeed when the spitting is begun every
evacuation is difficult. Small quantities are useful
generally to move the belly & for relaxing it
when the pain reaches below the Diaphragm
Authors all agreeing but they often mistake the
Inflammation of the Abdominal viscera for the pleurisy
Purging often more useful than Laxatives in Pleurisy
& various pleuritis to which belongs also what is
called Catarrhal fever. Sydenham's practice of giving
Cathartics every day from the 2. Day of the disease
in the pleurisy is dangerous as this
Vis. is often carried off by repeated Vom.

Winters. On the most affected many affections
this we had seen not known above 12 years
ago - Baerhave does not mention emphysema
but he is frequently speaking in circumstances
the they are very considerable in many. In the
the matter to apply immediately. When the
beginning. They are of use in the place. When
the relevant points are affected. Apply to the legs
incurable for often by catching cold there. This
diseases arise from the part being repell.

It is also relieved the breast, promotes expectoration
not only of use in the Pleurisy but Peripneumonia
It also induces pleurisy. The pain is not to be
until the Pleurisy is taken off.

While the U.S. were a practice of the
It is also in some cases the only natural
of the diaphragm here are neutral salts viz
Glauber, or Sp. Minderer. in the U.S. a great
amount with sometimes when Sp. Minderer & that
Glauber answer very well when the Pleurisy
is left a dose of sub. c. c. with anthers mixture
is an useful diaphoretic.

It is not only useful in Pleurisy. Several
of the cases where Nature points this way to curing
a great deal of success. But in of course when all the
Symptoms are violent when the pain is severe &c
they are not.

The most minor must be used in cases best in
small doses of sweet hartshorn. but the
most effectual is oxim. Sillit. with mustard as they
these are together the phos. tin.

Plenty of diluting drink a cool antiphlogistic
but is much for warm drink is sufficient
with oxim. to promote expectoration.

Aids may be added to advantage when the
Phlegm is very tough if there is a little cough but
in the beginning with a violent cough aids
should not be used.

The Patient should sit up as much as possible
Yobs. a too hot room worse than too cold.

Tar. Water. if drunk plentifully much
recommended but very few patients endure
such a disagreeable medicine.

Rad. Senec. or Virginian much praised either
in decoction 3ij boiling 8ij or 10. 1/2. (or 10. 1/2).
or 6. grains in powder or in bolus to
be taken 3 or 4 times a day. it is said to be an expectorant
by diaphoretic but also gives a tincture of flowers
Sweeten the best root of it is in the French Rose.

Does need to be given by Superior de la Roche Lemoyne
The 2d is more famous it is ^{very} useful in the 1st
he trusts to be in the highest history of ailments.
Pellon's. Vigilant against the stomach & in
no instance service. Spew. Celi & same kind.
they are given with some emolage but then
no alkali must be added least it sh^d overcome
the oil & emolage. De Haen gave 3i & 3i
4pro for oil & pretends no nausea was
caus'd by it. his method however has been
in use 25th of 140 years ago —

Internal Applications. Emollients
relieve much a solution of soap with
water has often proved successful without
bleeding at all. But warm & dry applications
dry sand hot bricks &c very hot full
badders with warm water very full
hemlock oil of turpentine &c if the pain is
violent in a view to promote expectoration
Compounded oil. rubbin may be very well
but when continued so long do mischief to
the lungs of checking perspiration this time

But so dangerous for the patient unless
used with caution and skill to prevent
Pneumonia without danger —

Streams of warm water. useful & not only
give present relief in colds & croup but also
in that degree of the renal passages —

It is also the best remedy to promote an easy
Expectoration. When Croup is added the cough
is a little provoked but this proves of service
when the phlegm is tough when the patient
can't bear his head erect. A sponge dipped
in the liquor supplies its place. Triller
uses a mixt. of saccharum & honey but
this indeed is a doubtful repellent —

Opiales. have been condemned in all Inflamed
fevers whatever — Indeed in these cases

you may increase the watchfulness & force
of sleep — but one that will turn to a delirium
yet in Copious Effluvia & even in the sick
whenever the sufficient use of other evacuat.
as blisters & leeches & smalls the pain &
cough remain. An Opiate is very useful

8 without but previous we have a sim-
ple in the small pox Huxh. after 4. 12.
give 1/2 of Crim. I have long with the ol-
dine given which is not a bad practice —
When the pain continues after the first it rather
seems Rheumatic. An Opiate & a blister
with Camphire will do very well. The P.B.
or Decat. of White poppies is ^{of} too insignificant
a quantity —
The best conductor of Opium is Squills when the
Lungs are affected & Cal. C. when of head & Catarrh.
The evacuations or the taste & Nature points
must be promoted by all means when a Diarrhea
is critical & relieved very good when
Symptomatic it must be checked in the Spine
pleura if an Abscess appears it must be promoted
by small & soon Opium. least it sh^d make way
into the cavity of the breast. often useful to
Keep it open for life —

Lathams. Boerhaave Van Swieten Huxham
Willer. Pringle

Kind 7th
The Phthisis Pulmonalis

This may last naturally enough with
the peripneumonia as it so very often is, & is named
of it. & yet tho it proceeds from many other
causes & yet it seldom finds place wth out some previous
Inflammation.

Some have placed it improperly among the
Pneumoniae. it may rather be referred to the
in act. of the heart one of its chief symptoms

Symptoms. wasting of the body, & loss of
Appetite, cough, & sputum with purulent spitting
thence the rarity people dying of this & it
were found to have nothing but simple tubercles.

It is a progressive dise. A catarrh of the lungs with
some dyspnoea is to be considered as a beginning
Phthisis pulmonum. There is a dry cough - Cox
Hemoptoe - a particular hoarseness - great
irritability sense of weight - oppression -
Dyspnoea increased upon walking or any exertion

of these symptoms are relieved by spitting out
a plenty of mucus. but when the symptoms
continue & heat comes on - the local effect
may be suspected to tend to Inflamm. - The
Patient has 2 exacerbations per. every day
at 2 in p.m. afternoon & 2 in the morning
these are a circumscribed redness of the throat
partic^l after dinner & flushings in p. face
thence in the feet. In the morn^g a sweat comes
breaking out abt. the neck the breast & fl^y
lying on one side is generally, thence there is
a naprox

The most mark of purulent matter being
in the lungs is purulent spitting but it's
difficult to ascertain the spitting to be purulent
for the old criteria sator. in burning coal
& sinking in water very fallacious the former
is common to mucus too. & the latter depends
on more or less air bubbles - best known
by a peculiar smell not to be described in
words. It resembles mucus entirely

Wet. in the lungs are attended with a
remarkable clam tongue & a peculiar taste
of the matter expectorated which appears thick
The Spitting has various tastes, some saltish
Some Sweet, Some corrosive the patient bringing
up blood towards the end a Diarrhoea. Colic
ative comes on

The Expectoration stops the hair falls off &c
which are the last signs. The Spitt are not
affected unless in febrile paroxysms. & as there
is sickness or particular pain the Patient
never despairs. Nervous people think
always they are inclin^d to a phthisis pulmon.
the same in the p^hysionomies where flatulency
brings on weeks of Sp^t dyspnoea & some
Such as have Natural Adhesions after
pleurisy are inclin^d to believe so too.
Tubercles may be hid a long time wth Dyspnoea
& dry cough. Thin immoderate habits & indolent
people have need to fear a phthisis pulmon.
when by cold they bring on a suppuration in these
tubercles & discharge of which is so common

as was true before
 It's remarkable the bits of the lungs are spit
 up, mixed with the acid matter, yet no blood appears
 the same is evident of the kidneys. the whole
 being placed to be washed with any sweetened cream
 Swelling of the hands & feet one of the last
 symptoms. A military Surgeon towards the
 end of the war a bad symptom of the
 disease is carried off by metastasis or purulent cough
 It's said to be incurable when there is an abscess
 in the lungs but there many instances
 to the contrary, when even left by physicians
 it often has been cured by means of blood
 blisters with this diet has relieved & perfect
 respite while with child & they do get very
 healthy children but generally after delivery the patient
 returns to a ^{is} ~~process~~ fatal. — This is more fatal
 in Spring & autumn. Where such Patients I take
 particular care at such time —

(Added) There is an hereditary disposition not so
 much in consequence of very acid fluid as of the
 conformation of the parts. Such persons the

Long Neck - deformity of the neck - hypochondria
shoulders which also may arise from great depression
in asthma & disease of the chest - white soft skin
delicacy of complexion on great sensibility of spirits -
laxity of Parts - Irritability &c. is disposition
common to both phthisis & Scrophulous. The finest
Genius have commonly scrophulous habits &
this is a demonstration of Phthisis - thin habits
& such as are liable to cough Spitting of Phlegm &c.
in the morning the age from 16. to 36 -

The Punctate & Caries are all those that
bring on Catarrhal fever or pneumonia of the
which this state is frequently a consequence
Asthma & Hemoptoe. Calculous concretions in the
Lungs often about the Larynx as the B. himself
has thrown up quantities of one hundred of ears
seeming to be of the same kind as those adhering
to the teeth often grows to a considerable size
in the Lungs & when they break loose various
spits of Blood -

Spines it arises from Blood dis. Spines from
ulcers dried up. Spines from suppuration.

Expect to have a fit in intermission - fit in course
fit in course where there's a determination to the
breast - the throat stays now out of flesh and
frequently said this is if they can also be
for a fatigued breath rich stimulant diet & 20 grains of opium

The proximate cause this appears to be the
Inflammation & Suppuration of the tubercles the danger
of which makes the disease extremely dangerous
in duration. Depends on the Tubercles having
left or not upon the nature of the matter contained

Dr Harris mentions a true purulent expectoration
but no ulcers found on Dissect. - but otherwise
must be made for his Dissection. The

Hæmoptoe which gives a disposition to this disease
may arise from external violence - from ac-
tivity of the blood or from a plethora, as most frequent
for the age most frequent to this disease the

Natural determination of the blood is towards
the breast - The hectic differs from y^e Anaphrodisia
by its having a double paroxysm every day

This hectic has been ascribed to the addition
of phlegm to the mass of blood - Hæmoptoe

1. meal & it was supposed that the conversation
always included a meal. This is not true -
it happens as well without meals.

2. The chyle enters the blood little by little
lasting some hours but the conversation
lasts only some few minutes 10 or 12.

Hentze's fever is said to arise from putrid matter
reabsorbed. But in the phthisis pulmonum the fever
often precedes the true state of putrescence.

Hentze's fever may also arise from capillary pneumonia.

The sweat in this case is the consequence of the putrid
fever - as also of that laxity of the skin attending
it. The blood is said to be putrid in this case
& often the expectoration is so but more frequently
independent without any marks of putrescence -
nor is there any signs of putrescence as livid
blotches, hemorrh. fluid. putrid. malign. fever?

The blood commonly is slimy which shows an
Inflam. Diathesis.

Querc. Boerhaave's intention is to bring the
pus out if there any to a suppuration, & then
promote the expectoration. but there are no certain

Signs of suppuration if there was better to prevent
the inflammation & suppuration of an - to suppress it
he advises milk diet which is very improbable -
when a purulent state is come on - to prevent its
communication with the blood to deturge it
hence the ulcer - a fine Theory but void of
foundation in Practice - he also orders a nourishing
diet but at the same time does not favor or
suppress it. This is a paradox as the Pus appears to
be really the nutritious part of the blood.

The best indication is to make the blood
pass easily thro the lungs & nothing hinders
more the consolidation of the ulcer than the
continued motion on the part.
However to heal the ulcer entirely & to cure
radically is not in our power & when it
we cant act for its modus Operandi - but
to relieve the symptoms is within our power.

1. BLEEDING at the begin^g of great service
esp^l & when attended with Haemoptoe dyspnoea
& Inflam Diathesis small resp? It is the
most efficacious method but when of a
weakly & prostrated - it is when the

more prevalent state is common. It rather
breaks fall unless violent symptoms require it.
It abates these viz. Pains. Heaviness. &c. &c.
prevents the Inflammation of the Lungs. &c. &c.
It does not relieve directly but some days after
best way to take up of vi. 3. once a week
which the Dr. found always to relieve —

He has observ'd. Asthma's & Hemopties turn
better by this method & become fat as it were by
this method the very weak. It is common
practice to fatten cattle by small M. wide
Indie spurs Vol. i. Dr. Monro & Pringle found
it usefull but their patients were young & they
inclining to Inflammation diathesis —

2. Purgings. Stop the expector. is not good here
if we use Physica get its effects to keep the
body gently open in defluxions on the lungs of
gross humors. they may do very well but in thin
habits mischiefs

3. Vomits. at it seems improper yet they
often very relieve & are safely used. Symptoms
in extrem cough & viscid expectoration they prevent
it. They are counterindicated by Hemorrh. but when
the ... they often are useful by

3rd last as instances have been seen in inflammation,
4th Diaphoretics. all hot & Stimulating ones
hurtful yet a gentle perspiration sh^d be kept
up. to this purpose the Patient must be wrapped
in warm flannel shirts all cold
report but feet aggravate the symptoms—

5th Diuretics been recommended by Analogy
as they have been found useful in healing
ulcers. Hence the Secret of Urinary Gravel
have been given. the Dr. never has any good effect

6th Expectorants. require much judgement
for all strong & Stimulating medi^cine exists to
enough by which the best healing balsam
the pus is wiped off—but also the Determination
of the blood to the breast is kept up. there?
a great variety of em recommended but no
occasion for any unless when Expectorant is
very viscid. & then Squills are what is best
when a sharp Definition & little Excretion
then Rad. alth. some Ani & G^r Arab are to be
recommended but one of the best of all is
Sulphur. Expect in several cases to be

as it is also very beneficial in Scrophulous
Honey, when the Stomach will bear it a mild
& excellent expectorant. S^d Sulph often prevails
the D^r never ~~obs~~ obs. much by their use except
as a gentle laxative in that view they are very
good & perhaps no other the life Stimulant as to
their determining to ^{the} skin is not certain —

7) Balsams. recommended in plenty the amount
for they only are so from analogy being supposed
to heal external ulcers but this is not certain
unless perhaps in so far as they exclude the external
air & if we grant this we can't draw from
thence a conclusion upon the internal ulcers of the
lungs as if they are given in too small a quantity
& they must undergo a great change in the wind
in such Patients. When there is an softness
Diathesis a strong Heat, per. & anoptoege
they are very improper. The matters where
there is a gross phlegmatic defluxion. without
confirmed phthisis pulmonalis. They may
be safe & effectual as they particularly act in
the Catarrhus Vesiculae. The Natural Balsams
always to be preferred to the Artificial ones
all Balsams & Natural, are diuretic &

expect in pills after any complaint in ^{the} ~~stomach~~
but never when a true purgative in the large ^{intestine}
In fact in a confirmed constipation of the large
all purgatives & balneums are improper & trifling
not even allowing hence laid quite aside
side Pringle & Sydenham

8) Antisepsis has been received from the supposed
reabsorption of matter &c. Paracelsus spirit
is very fond of it. he always mistakes putrefaction
for putrescence — Sugar &c have been commended
in that view also Myer's. indeed an insignificant
if at all a medicine & if Antisepsis are good
what will such a small quantity do —

Back The best Antisepsis if there were
serviceable is the back. but it is contraindicated
by many circumstances. Morton & Scott
commends it here. indeed it retards the febrile
processes — but the Inflamed diathesis
makes it dangerous. Its only to trust to
in substance & this few patients will bear
In Extracts often of great service in
Hysteria etc. weakness & digestion of spirits
whereas in substance it stops the Digestion

Hence only must be used as palliative not as
cure. In other cases it certainly being
an excellent suppuration & promotes healing
but here its use is not so safe. When a phthisis
pulmonalis arises from an Intermit. it may
cure that by carrying off the Bile - but when
there are only confined Tubercles in the lungs
It increases the dyspnea & provokes the cough
hence some Spoonfuls of the decoct. several
times a day may be in certain cases good

9) TUMIGATIONS. have been in great reputation
in rec^d of these things apply^d immediately to the
part with ~~perfect~~ Benet but this is very
difficult - & if they do they provoke the cough
Thus. & Stigma seems highly irritating than benet
the Dr. never saw it of service

10) Exercise. One of the best ^{& efficacious} palliatives &
curative medicines & perhaps best of all when
no permanent state is come on yet - Riding
on horseback the best tho the Encomia Sydenham
histories on it is exaggerated. The Dr. has seen

1/4 out of 20 miles by it 40 paces at the beginning
not a near failing remedy tho. as it always
fails when there is confirmed exhalation of the
lungs. The only of service when it is every
day by long journeys are made especially into a
warmer country. Van Swieten mentions
sailors being cured by burning coals in
the confirmed state - this exercise is rather
harmful. - The Dr. has seen several killed
by perspiring in riding & trusting too much
to the Dr. Coaches are only good when the
weather is too cold to ride a horse back
for otherwise it is inferior to horses. Other
manual exercise fatigues too much & determines
too much to the breast

(11) Air. clear & that of warm country but
where the phthisis pulmon. seldom happens
so beneficial that the Dr. has seen patients in
the ^{very} last stage cured perfectly by a journey to
Jamaica - tho perhaps the long voyages have
done as much good as the climate

The effluvia of the ground seems to be of
service too hence people are order'd to follow
the plough & it is a practice in Granada to
bury the patients into the earth as in a
Walmeren Tomb & have been restored, related
by Salas ——— Clear dry air is

recommended but often a dry air or a high
situation does not agree at all wth the
pulmon: The Dr. has seen people very ill in the
highlands. Drinking goats whey who were
reliev'd ^{by} they coming down to the sea shore.

Others even turn'd better by going into hollows
very damp & moist. Thus the ancients sent
such patients to Egypt & esp^l to Alexandria

(12) See V. 1. p. 116. perhaps the most effect
if all in then do see Gilchrist on it
not only use to the present state but also
when attended wth Hemoptoe. If tho they
are very sick at sea yet they have no expec
of blood spitting which is remarkable the
same is observ'd in riding unless it has been
reliev'd ^{by} the sea & the sea & the sea & the sea

(13)
Does not depend on the Climate surrounding sea
The Author has seen it case only in a town to
the ^{North} Sea. The Patients recommended it
indeed it is better than riding the last being
more fit for Stomachs than long dis. four Sea
sickness affect in this manner not easily to be
told. Undoubtedly the sea air is ~~more~~ moist
& refreshing it generally gives a keen Stomach
good appetite. Sp^t & increases perspiration
which appears from the people feet being
lost. now the great use of a constant
perspiration is clear there also is a constant
from the muscles being employed in ballancing
the body & lastly the patients have a constant
nausea for the they vomit at it yet when
this is past the Nausea continues & does the
same service as a constant course of Emetics.

(13) Mercurials used by Helmont & ~~paracelsus~~
Paracelsus from Theory rather than
experience as & is often useful to bring
on a loadable pers & suppuration. ~~It~~

have any good effects. & the chance of
service in Abstractions before the paralytic
is come on yet their use is always uncertain.

14) *Spells & Setons*. in the sides between
the ribs are often ~~used~~ very successful
Especially where there is a particular pain in the
external parts often? (consequence of a pleurisy often
not). *old Dr. Monro*. mentions a case of
this being cured & relapsing when heal. ^{sup.}
This remedy is so very careful it sh^d never
be neglected as no ill consequence arises from it
The Ancients us^d 10. or 12. Issues in this Dis-
The Dr. has seen people turn fast after Issues
we must mostly depend on em in 4th Stage —

15) *Opium* only to be us^d. as palliative in
which case they usually run in 2^d & 3^d stages
Death: when no Opium is given over night
the symptoms will be violent. (or some
people are apt to take Opium which they
much but the quantity sh^d not be left to
their choice

16) ¹⁴⁰ *Hoffmann*. of more consequence than in any
other diet as it often carries off the diet
without *Indie* which forms this diet and is
very insignificant — If the Patient can
bear it a total milk diet best. as Vegetables
rather make flatulency & loose stools which
is dangerous in this diet yet this depends
on what the Stomach bears. if Vegetables
then the lightest sh^d be cho^s. Fruit has
often proved successfull. *Hoffmann* mentions
one who was cured by living entirely on
Strawberries — *Mare* cured one of an
stoma Homoptoe who had been bled
30 times by the juice of cucumber —
& *indie* Regimen is preferable to medicine
in this respect (chronical as the latter are
only given in small quantities & at
intervals whereas Regimen makes a
constant Application to the Part & yet
Butter milk. very usefull in this kind
it is seldom any one but what it agrees with

In regard to milk diet - there differ in
milk the best is rectified nurse ^{woman} milk then
a few milk & next goats milk & lastly Cow
milk - & this last properly diluted sits
well as does milk - many (correctors)
addition have been used to prevent the
Lubber Coagulum of the milk in y^e Stom
to try to prevent its coagulum & all is
absurd & impossible - hence a few grains
of soap in premis^d. or tistae. powders are
given with the milk or a little sugar &
but some cream or Spt^r - or will make
this stand very well on the Stomach. the
cream can also be used

Broth of shell fish & spirit Tobacco is
to be very usefull - Hippoc: recom^s salt
meat & pork & in the Phthis. pulmon: &
Van Swiet. can. act. for this altho he has the
doctrine of putrescence in this dis. in one
hand - & Pringle asserts that salt is a
supple in this dis. in y^e other - Van Swiet.

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profer: I must now be sorry to see
the last being glutinous & gives in distillat. a
soluble alkali. but the same is a true salt
in this dis. when drawn moderately yet very
fermented liquor is best full as it certainly
irritates the cough. The glutinous barley water
is certainly more fit for a tickling cough.
The conclusion drawn from what vegetables
gives in distillat. is absurd as there are plants
that give the same chemical principles yet are
quite different in their effect on y^e human body.

Sea water has been recommended by analogy
as tis a good antiscrophulous medicine but
the L^d as it purges or at least stimulates.

Lime water has also been introduced on acc^t
of its efficacy in disposing external ulcers
to heal. the from this we can't draw any
conclusion upon plethoric pulmonary. yet it is
a powerfull palliative in Night sweats.
The same does also distill. water most effectual
when not given in quantity to stop expectorations
which does not so easily as used to be.

Mineral Waters here of little use
bristol water best. Sulphureous waters
have been recommended in Scrophulous cases
except from Suppur. Menstrua & Chlorosis
but tho the active Mineral water be good in
the first stage yet afterwards they irritate
too much. The Linen & bed clothes should
often be changed as they keep up a fetid
atmosphere - for the same reason the
linnen shirt is recommended to keep up
perspiration sh. be changed. The incision
proposd. by Dr. De Haen into an Abscess
is perhaps very usefull & practicable

Leuthart. Boerhaave. Van Swieten,
Bennet, Morton, (not for his prescriptions)
Gilesbach

Third. &

The Empiema

This is another termination of the pneumonia. It is known by the preceding symptoms of suppuration dry cough. Dyspnoea but of a diff^t kind of pain on the diaphragm increasing on lying on the side not attended constant hectic fever often by a fluctuation of the chest Distension great degree of heat there is also a sense of oppression.

Its termination commonly soon fatal. follows the abscess &c & is carry off by a purulent discharge either by the Paracanthia or Thoracic it commonly proves fatal & therefore its only cure is by Operation best described by Sharp it should not be neglected as the patient had a fair chance to recover.

Kind of Hepatitis

This term has been disputed as to
patients call all this of the same thing
Symptoms. Pain in the right side in the
Hypochondrium general symptoms of an inflame
low sense of heat weight frequently a dyspepsia
a yellowish hue in the face. Difficult digestion the
left side often vomiting of bile - to distinguish
the particular part of the Liver affected is
difficult as even Inflammation in other parts are often
taken for liver cases & difficult to have proof that
the Liver was not affected by the lungs inflamed -
On Inflammation in the Muscles - in muscles above
the Liver took attention for the Liver inflammation
of the Liver the may be distinguished from this
by its increase to the touch - its extension above
the false ribs - its circumscribed swelling & the
absence of a hectic fever & length. When the Spleen
is not obstructed no jaundice will ensue
when the convex part is affected there is a pain

the top of the shoulder & sometimes my right
hand &c. when the pain is great the
stomach complains as great vomiting but
the great insensibility of the stomach makes
it very difficult to ascertain this as I have
seen with distinct of the act. Hepat & an
part of Inflamm. & used for practice
& it is probable they are affected both & come
from that great insensibility & so far
have been found without Inflamm. the part
to the large hepatic is more liable to Inflamm.
yet the pulse when any considerable Inflamm.
& pain is hard & tense but when no great pain
no hardness will be found in it neither
A degree of Hepatitis commonly attended one
intermittent remittent fever. The termination
of this is is in all other Inflamm.
Resolution often carried off by critical issues
often a Diarrhea which often is a little bloody
& if is not unfavorable often by urine the
Dr. never saw this & accord to Hippoc. obs.
by pain in the stomach & distended intestines but he
has many observations never saw it thus & I have
seen it frequently

Suppuration - often a distention of the
gall bladder is taken for an abscess in y^e liver
which is distinguish'd from coming on gradually
with the preceding symptoms of Inflammⁿ
Horror. Shiver &c. — The figure not being
circumscrib'd - & fluctuation in the center
the part round hard &c. An Abscess in y^e liver
may be discharged into the gall by the duct
common which is rare, or into y^e cavity of
the abdomen where it soon produces putrefaction
& thereby a Tympanites &c. externally by an
adhesion to the Peritonaeum & has often been
cur'd by incision - In the Medice: I say an
instance of one disappearing without any bad
consequence & without any bad consequence it
may terminate by discharging itself into the
abdom. cavity & into y^e lungs by fistula &
hence by expectoration —

A Tabes Hepatica - from an abscess in y^e liver
is attended wth vast anxiety, debility, yellowish
look & commonly ends in a putrid colligative
dyspnoea - & no blood in the evacuation is to be
seen, the fibres the whole liver is wasted

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Diarrhoea the most frequent secondary happens
often without previous Inflamm. & sometimes attended with
Jaundice. Minus without frequently noted symptoms
The Dr. has seen a man with a very large tumor
who was exempt violent vomit & very healthful
& no symptoms of Jaundice tho he had it 18 years
Since tumor. have been found of its weight —

CUTL. the general ones for y^e determination lay
to the liver. Hot ointments for Stomach & longitudes
see Willebrand for stopp^g an hemorrh. Marrow to
apply cupping glasses to y^e region of y^e liver
Inflamm. are less frequent & perhaps than those of
other parts on acct. of y^e smallness of the arteria
Hepatica. & the slow circulation here. Tho
Abscesses in the liver are very frequent —

CUTL. The same general ^{principles of} treatment as are used
in other topical internal Inflamm. large P.S.
gentle laxatives — topical blisters — & when
the abscess points external & mollients. foment.
by cataplasms. an early incision even when no
Inflamm. has been found externally & only a
fluctuation has been ascertained this has succeeded.

Kind 10
Gastritis

This disease calls an Inflammation of y^e Stom.
Symptoms. fix^d pain & burning heat in the
region of y^e Stom^{ach} acute fever. extreme Anxiety &
very small hard & extremely irregular Pulse.
constant Vomiting at least Nausea. Costiveness
Hiccups coldness of extremities Cold Sweat
Delirium. Convulsions & M^{or}ts. extreme pain in
y^e Stomach. ~~exp^{ect}~~ upon Swallowing sp^{er}^u
calt^{er} - flimsy suppression as it often is
impossible to expel it from y^e Violent pain
Often all symptoms of Hydrophobia prodigious
Salivation Aversion to drink &c

(Altho^{ugh} of the particular symptoms not common
to other Inflamm^{ations}. — It appears that the
nervous system is particularly affected here
vide Medic^{ine} & Surgery Vol. 1.

Exciting Causes. are Acrid Vomits & Cathart.
most frequently poisons. Mure. Corros. &c. Acrimony
of Bile hence in rodent bilious f^{ever}. there commonly

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a slight degree of gastritis & enteritis
I have even terminating in gangrene. resolution
of exanthema or of the gut - soon healing, &
then drinking of cold sou liquors as cold beer &c
Termination: as in other Inflamm. - resolution
Suppur & Gangrene - Scurvy & also in a Gangre-
nous by abscesses opening themselves externally
as observed in Hepatitis

Q. The general method of internal topical Inflam-
tation. V.S. are necessary in y^e beginning & c. ride
perhaps Nausea. The Hoffman. is just
on acct. of y^e nervous Nature of the Stomach
Dr. D. Spon. has an instance where Trepan
was taken as it always gave relief & rose y^e Pulse.

Extern. & Fomentation are very serviceable
of y^estomach answers y^e purpose of relaxⁿ Diluting
& nourishing as y^e patient drink with such diffi-
- when it arises from Poisons. it is attended with
vomiting - which ought to be encouraged, as by large
doses of warm water, & oils of y^e mildest & expell^g
kind - all cooling Saline Medicines must be omitted
even Saline Mixture & particularly Nitro-
genous & Phlogistic very useful

Kind II —

Enteritis Enteritis

Savona calls this the Inflammation of the guttles —
Symptoms. attended with fix and constant pain —
located in the region of y^e navel. Great tension
of the belly (which is most pathognomonic)
acute fever. Costiveness — which however is
no essential symptom — Vomiting frequently
bile & mucus. Small hard pulse — which is
never full in inflammation of y^e stomach & guttles —
Sometimes total inversion of y^e peristaltic motion
hence vomit 3 of feces & glister s. sometimes
anus so constricted y^e no glister can be apply^d.
This inflammation is commonly attended with costiveness
yet often comes on unaccompanied with little pain
or fever & without costiveness until the symptoms
of gangrene comes on — but the change of location
the dullness of pain — the swelling of y^e belly
& the weak low pulse always give suspicion of
Inflammation — y^e action very irregular — tension
of the belly — cold extremities —

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This also comes either in ^{suppurative} suppuration
or ^{sinuous} sinuous & gangrenous. It sometimes by contractions
makes its way thro the external integuments.
A sinuous fluxus turns cancerous wth violent pains
faint stools & convulsions. When it ends in
suppuration life dangerous as it is evacuated by stools
No Inflamm turns so easily gangrenous as this
which is indicated by sudden remissions from pain
but with cold sweat. Cold extremities faint
hiccups the Pulse turning quick small &
intermitt. Swell^d & tension of the belly &
faint stools.

When the dis is in ^{supp} sections it may be mistaken
for hemorrhoids even but may be distinguished
by ^{discoloration} & other symptoms. or by the
peculiar dyspnea &c. The villous coat often peels
off by stools yet y^e patient survives to perfect cure.
(All this y^e common seat is in y^e ^{old} sigmoid
umbilical region. but y^e most frequent exist^{ence} is in y^e
Very stimulant in the rectum is contrary to inevitable
& they dont move to stool bring an such dis. avoid
too warm injections. Balsam. & cold & redundant bil
have it for attend. but the ^{best} is to

the very ^{is} ~~is~~ in (sequence of gangrene or small
pox - together with a disposition to inflammation. Hence
they are people often are costive the days that follow the
gastro - Stomach always is affected with inflammation. The
process of the Illium is inflamed in this disease. (Uterus)
the same as in other internal inflammations but the danger
is greater here. Repeat in some habits - large doses of
small quantities of Stimulants - Small External frictions also
but of Service: must not be used before the plethora is taken
off. Keeping down the belly gently repeat when costive give
good Oil of Sassafras is of use by an open belly but here nothing
must be given but quite small quantity of Antispasmodic. Infusion of
Rhubarb and 3 or 4 drops of Sassafras. Soften the harden & clear
Topical blisters are serviceable by Antispasmodic - but
often after the application of blisters operates before proceeding
ineffectual - Steam of warm water to relax the constipation
which also small quantities of good - a solution
of Sal. Cathart. and 3 or 4 in aq. It is recommended by Pind
to take 2 spoonfulls every 4 hours till it operates -
hence Neutral salts act as laxatives - this salt is causing
no gain - The best Stimulant Cathartic is S. Sulphur -
but it must be given in large quantities which the stomach
will not bear in this disease. Hence best S. S. 1/2 after
when the pain is too violent & Cathart. may be joined
with it in a cold oil. Most

12. 10. 18. 18.

Nephritis

Symptoms, an acute fever, pungent pain in the region of the kidneys. Little urine at all times. Frequent micturition. Sometimes totally suppressed. Urine reddish. Sometimes in some cases impurities of the limbs on that side - pain in the groin - pain & sometimes retraction of the testicle. but these last symptoms are not universal, but general in all calculus dis of the kidneys & constantly present - always a nausea. bilious vomiting. Belching of wind. Colic pains - is distinguished from an hysterical affect by its few & more violent stomach complaints - however the treatment is the same in both instances - It is told from a burning inflammation by this latter - by the latter never going so high as the kidneys - having no fever - & not suffering an nocturnal after bedding nor having stomach complaints.

It terminates a rather Inflamed. & is proved by
Discharge of copious brownish urine, often by piles -
the signs of suppuration are vigorous full pain -
running straight up to gl. Axilla & top of gl. scapula
After gl. whole Kidney is wasted without any loss of
blood from a serious Dropsy & anasarca - when gl. kidneys
are scirrhous or enlarged so as to compress gl. Aorta
it brings on phlog on y^e side - but in a moderate time
the nerves of gl. scapula bring sense to gl. part by their
nearly a Numbness

Gl. is more general causes. It is external violence
but most frequently calculous concretions, and direct
particularly Cantharides taken inwardly

(Note) herein nothing peculiar to be observed. Gl.
small: gl. scapula & lower to scapula: & antiphlog. region
Van Swieten recommends ʒi of a Natural balsam
of Peru: glysters: q. xv. every - hours but
must be taken in small quantity - Andie that
are cooling in other Inflamms but at y^e some time Diuretics
are improper here. Whereas Nought, but what's very weak
must be allow^d. But with serviceable. D. J. has seen
it useful. An Abscess in y^e Kidney has been cured to Advantage
but it leaves behind it an incurable fistula
The Spleneties. may be understood by what has been said
of an other Inflamms.

Irish 13

Rheumatism

Sauvages. Classifies under the dolores - but
not placed under tosse Doctores as the D. rather
desires to give fragments of Natural orders. The
History & method of which have most analogy
to one another. which is the case in the sight-
causes & cure of Rheumatism with topical Inflammation.

The Doctors have confounded this with the Arthritis.
- Ballonius making a right distinction -

Very difficult to give a proper definition - so to exclude
all that it resembles - Rheumatism (chronical) is a disease
best fit to describe & yet the differ. from other Rheu-
- Sauvages says it only affects the muscles but its
seat is most commonly in the joints.

Symptoms. The Rheumatism first begins as all others
with Capite & rigor. Heat - usually quick
pulse - & pain. The pain is often & of some
days - before the pains begin to become violent.
Moving most frequently the wrist. Shoulders & arms.
Shifting often from a limb. Its worse in the night
& mostly increased by motion. There is no regular Affec-

various duration - from a few days - sometimes
but few 8 or 7 days - when it goes off leaves pain
behind it often more violent than before - partial
but not relief? sweats & often in a profuse manner
the part affected is dry

The Urine void with whitish Mucus - Sediment
continues long without pain In profuse sweats the
urine is more copious & high colored - Mucus
absent in y^t dis a calcareous sediment it may
have been a Rheumatism in consequence of Ignis
as its common in that dis. for evaporation
& Dysuria are chiefly symptoms

The part affected commonly touch itself? & inflamed
seldom in the chronic one - nor is there any swelling
or inflammation in the umbigo Rheuma can

The blood becomes generally very stringy - but in
spiduous Rheumatism & certain constitutions the blood is
rather dilute? There's often no effluvia in the
urine blood in chronic cases

The Lumbar Rheumatism is a 2^d pair in
the Loins - Itches & stretching to get it free - Much
like Nephritic pains but known from thereby being
worse after bending & taking an erect posture again

by not having enough exercise after surgery.
there: also pains in ^{head} joints & size

The chronic Rheumat. not often having swelling
& swelling is most obstinate. often against top of
the bones in the part affected. often leading to a Rheum.

Schick. - swelling in joints & in the joints. often
affecting the whole lower extremities. seldom accompanied
with fever. The most obstinate kind of
that ends in suppuration. It has got analogy
with the gout. & often alternates with effects of gout.

Distinctions first from gout. here the
symptoms must be taken together. often both
are combined. & then it is impossible to distinguish
but gout the gout is hereditary. & Rheum not so.

The Gout. peculiar to a certain period of life
viz. 40. or 50. ^{the} year of age seldom before except
hereditary it attacks often before.

The Rheumat. not confined to any age - Gout
attacks sanguine plithoric. Sensible constitutions.
Every habit is liable to a Rheumatism.
The Gout attacks more men than women.
The Rheumat. attacks both sexes.

The gout rather proceeds from internal causes
The Rheumatism from external ones - The Gout
attacks particular parts & spreads y^e feet - The
Rheumatism not confined to any part alone -
The Gout fix^d to the joints - The Rheumatism often
seizes y^e muscles - the most severe the joints -
The Gout is more steady - The Rheumatism more apt to
shift - The Gout pains have always a burning &
swelling - The Rheumatism not always so - The
Gout pains are more acute with greater swelling
to the touch - the Rheumatism less violent & rather
an aching pain - The Gout has a peculiar connection
of the stomach & bowels system - it often alternates
with y^e disorder of y^e stomach - which is not the case
in Rheumatic pains - the Gout repels & not
attempts to be sent to y^e extremities - Gout dis-
eases y^e stomach so as to kill y^e patient if no
proper cord^l be used - Hence it attacks y^e lungs
Attacks the head - which is relieved by a regular
let of the Gout - hence must be considered as a violent
disposition - On the other side the Rheumatism
attacks the joints - a primary must be considered

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The Gout ^{however} heightens the intensity of ^{the} mental faculties by its attack
whereas the Rheumat. makes people unwilling
to exert for business. The Gout so tends to
the Paley - rather ~~hinders~~ ^{promotes} it unless a stiff & a
Gouty part may have from the pain -

From severe Pains. the Rheumat. may be
known by its severity, always attacking a particular
particular part. With small unequal pulses -
diffuse blood - insatiable - fetid breath - blotchy
Hemorrh. spots of the face

General pains. are more in the Bones & middle
of the limbs. Pains nor are they so to be distinguished
to Rheumat. may be distinguished from these
pains before Hemorrhage for obt. in the limbs?
never as in the nose - The Piles of the Rheumat.
are distinguished by their periodical return
otherwise it would be impossible to distinguish them
The Italians considering all to be no constant
nature consider the Gout - which is a
in period. However in an inveterate constant nature,

The Rheumat frequently ending in a serious
universal Swell - Seldom by diathesis. Sometimes
Hemorrh. Sometimes by cutaneous lesions or eruptions
which often alternate with the Rheumatism. Sometimes
by an Itch. Sometimes as Hoofers & the like. While
Leprosy - Sometimes by a ptyalgia. Sometimes by a
copious flow of urine
Very apt to recur when once had going & returning
Nature

Causes - Generally a sanguine plethoric habit &
a luxuriant & sedentary life are predisposing causes.
External Causes. are those of Infl. & Catarrhs
which in one Subject produce Inflammation in the
Catarrh. in others Rheumatism a difference of effect
not to account for - exposure to cold when any hot
suppression of useful evacuations - weakness for
loss of blood &c. - Sometimes Intermittents are
succeeded by Rheumat pains. which are imputed to
the Park - tho they were present before the Park
known - Sudden change of weather & spirit
easterly winds which affect Rheumat patients such
so that they can tell when a wind is present

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The heat is not easily to be taken
phenomena are forced upon to arise from supposing
perceptible matter - which also the Catarrh
is supposed to - But the quantity of perceptible
too small of its dissipation is as soon made up by
the increase of another exertion - It is probable
that there is a topical structure communicated to rise
the surface

The seat of the Rheumatism is in the Aponeurosis
of the Muscles - vide Boerhaave's Hypothesis
on Struction, Supra - that there is disposition
to Suppuration is certain - but what the disposition
is is uncertain - It is not a Lentor the close
Union of the parts where it is seated will not allow
an Effusion there as in the Cellulosa - in every degree
the in Rheumat. parts often a gelatinous is observed
The Pt. will not entirely deny there being a morbid
matter - but that it is no Lentor is clear - It can
be no morbid matter left by the fever - as its
force greater than in proportion to red fever -
that there is an internal cause either in the
System or in the probable internal cold alone is

too copious for a blood vessel to contain
one. Boeth. bled till no more appeared
vain as often this is present when the fever
is gone. It shows its purpose to repeat itself in the
course but gentle when the fever abates the
blood shd be stopp'd its not proper in low habits
by nervous people. Hæmorrh. also noxious of its
much as it is. I deny it. but in chronic cases
but its use found not right. Topic 14 is
useful when y^e fever violent is abated
Cupping & scarify I preferable to Leeches but
always applicable to y^e place. Leeches are less
certain to determine a quantity of blood
y^e 2 or 3 will do. Principle 2. even if but in
large vessels brings on a palsy often & whenever the
y^e part affected. topical bleed is
most fallacious in small & Inflamed it is unpropitious
Inflammation the best remedy is leeches
Leeches

2. Letture this given daily & 1 pint after
by George King's mistake of 1 pint 20
that is 20 pints - but what it is - 1 pint

a Rheumat. they would say of a Rheumat. sort as per total letter. However also per my friend in some Rheumat. & Mead recommended. Colman. The Dr. never found it safe on the ground of pain & it is difficult to get patient to go often to the bath, & it is impracticable & then the bath may be kept open by injections every 24 or 26 hours. Give Quinine or other good stimulants in water. Di. Di. Di. in emulsion & mix with 3/4 of water. some must say a few stools & if join. with gr. of Sal. E. it occasions sweat with that effect.

35 Diaphoretics. y. most cooling kind. except mild warm with any kind of Vinegar which must have been used when I suffered U.S. has produced but acids & stimulants & acids are cool & don't effect a sweat. They bring on phlegm & even the sweat thus forth seldom answers to be of use it all. Last 8 or 10 days which few patients will bear. When after a few hours the pain which in y. begins are commonly violent continue severe & the fever does not abate. It shd. not be pushed further yet this method

favor in recommending Dr. Brocklesby's plan
y^e h^o is sure to produce a good effect in the
patient - in acute Rheum & gentle Diap^h
must be kept up. best done by extⁿ & immersion
of plenty of Elixⁿ Nam. - In the Rheum
the infl^y may be attempted by drawing out
with a syringe by the ear. It is much better
in its effects. It is much better. It is much better.
Tact. In acute Rheum, but also in chronic
of y^e all negative symptoms of 0 are
most apt to cause sweat. For y^e person
and y^e must certainly be only if it contains
too much opⁱum yet but once or twice given it
will not be a very dangerous dose. It is much better
renewed by y^e opⁱum & y^e principle. The it is much better
any good effect of them.

NOTE. Brocklesby gives so large quantity as
300 Diluted in 200 grains of sugar. He gives it for
3 or 4 days which he repeats for 2 days together.
The sweat plentifully & good. Successful
according to Rivin's obs. The note is large
Diluted here & to be given in y^e same
yet few patients will submit to it.

Quantities of mercury given cases of Glanders in
which taste so as to operate by stool have been
usefull in Glanders Rheumatism. Dr. Morison says
in short the use by sweat seems to be more
adaptd to remove it than ours. where they
are so little inclined to it

4. Vomits. of no use unless some corruption is
gettin^g into vomitory so viable to gentle ones

5. Diuretics. general diaphr. and diuretics by
the different effects depends on y^e patient
being out of bed or in it. A Spoonfull of musk
given 2^d time has often proved successfull in
chronic Rheumatism. The late Dr. Caskin
Castil. says from 3p to 3i twice a day. He did
not find it answer in chronic Rheumatism.

Direct. Cardiac command in gentle ones -

Rad. Souch one of y^e best & most proper given
in Direct cannot be given before y^e patient is able

to receive Treble the recommended by Attendon
at 3i to 3p with Honey & plant full before
every morning fasting but it does no good to
either with the patient head it

Ex. Diet of a patient whose is such from
a low diet - abstaining from all animal
food & a cold antiphlogistic regimen is
 requisite. Sydenham found that was sufficient
from blood. ^{the only} blood. one sufficient
a distinction being ^{the} little blood

This is probably good but I would submit to
the experience. Rheumatism is often met by high
diet & rest when rising & exercise is joined
to it. Many cases would be affected by rest
in the high land but this matter seems
the low diet of such places & low living with
a strict regimen at home is equally useful

7) Rheumatism in chronic is brought to pass by
torpor, palsy, stiffness - hence the joints at
least sh. be gently mov'd. Lieutaud recommends
this & the Dr. has seen it very desirable
flannel shirts were not the shirts of ^{very} stout men

8) Salivations recommended by Musgraves
not answer as have been told in cases
but how of course with other unknown factors

9) Baths given by many by mistake in phlemon for yet when the ph. is high with inflammation & diathesis its very improper when the fever committs with sedition & uric then the back of Darwin & Milg. has found it. In abstract phlemon its phlemon & successfull when tried with cond. sal. xii it acts as an efficacious diaphoretic. Mineral waters often used in phlemon chronic the best is Scarborough & Pyrmont. but in phlemon & diathesis they are bad. In phlemon & diathesis are both for drinking & bathing often mineral waters are used when cold water will have done yet some many have been cured by bathing.

10) Blisters often of great service in phlemon when a violent fever of prostration as they increase the fever but when the ph. is gone & the inflammation dissipated. Blisters

and we may keep the patient well
must be kept open either by ointment or
injection of blisters. But not on the old place
but around it. any thing which causes ex-
tremity gives relief in the Rheum as much
as but blisters have the advantage of discharging
the Sinapisms must be taken off when they
have done their effects. by making with cataplasms
applied. Still recommends of blisters in
protrusion in the St. never saw any good from it
blisters have better than I find. as they prove
more stimulant & therefore useful in any degree
of the limbs affected. they are most useful in
situation Boerhaave so sparingly recommends
it here also de Haes.

The propriety of blisters in respect to their
distance point out by the cutaneous Sensitive
Espect on the legs of the & relieving in the
Vid. Tiph. relates an instance of the spine
that in the patient even getting pale
so that a blister round the hip

11) *Sp. M. L.* In Chronic of Great service
to Sydenh. obs. in the *Sintice* in *Spue* in
the leg has alternately relieved the disease
but their effect is very precarious as often as
external remedies are — the morbid cause
is often very deep hence y. cunctis applied
interiorly & times deep too. — gent. *Sp. M. L.*
are best for Phlegmatic Habits where there is
plenty to discharge — not so much in this
habits. seldom giving any discharge. *Sp. M. L.*

12) *External Applications.* at 1. of 20 or 25
when *Sp. M. L.* is high & even small will rather
exasperate at this time. But when it is
abated small may be used very well they only
give relief a temporary relief & must not be
continued as they relax too much & make the
pain too sensible. In Chronic Rheum. of the
Limbs. *Salat. & Sapon.* answers best in
Chronic Rheum. the former is better than the
latter. *Spirit. M. L.* are very dangerous

Plume ...
Dropay. It is ...
Same mischief here as in the joint, when Lead
is to be applied May not stick where there
yet any remaining smell of Lead's Application.
Lime water mixt with Honey recommended by
Aethiopia 3j. of Ether rubb'd in may have
relieve of Stomach entirely cured without producing
either nausea or swelling and Lead may be apply'd
the 2d. time it is useful in a Chon. Rheumat. & gon
its application relieving in topical affections
but they afterwards return. Most recommended
a cataplasm of the Juices of White poppie
& hennane but as there is a tendency to a torpor
& palsy. all Narcotics & Anodynes are suspected
13) Warm Bathing is often of great service
Especially of Stiffness of the Limbs & Semiconvulsions
or even water pump on the part affected
& when this does not touch the Stomach
of heavier water being useful.

14) Cold Bath either by immersion or
pouring on the part is useful in acute
chronic Rheum. Stayer. obs some patients
suffer by it if there is fever or infl^y this
must be used

15) Electricity useful if pt patient & S. person
the want of success is owing to want of patient
Sawall even induces the shock to be continued
supported for an hour & kept a fortnight few ill effects

16) Opium seems to be indicated by the pain
but here there is restlessness & sleep wth dreams which
is increased by Opium as long as the fever continues
no Opium sh^d. be given. when this abates & the
pain continues so violent as to prevent sleep
& Appetite. Opium is serviceable the ordinary
indication

There are pains like Rheum but arising
from worms wth worms when p^{ts} are sav. off
Authors

Pringle, Lieberman, Tippo & de Haren de
orlo exacer. Sydenham

Kind 14

Odentalgia

as this is almost wholly Obsolete. (H. P. refers to it as
this order)

Symptoms, attended with pain, Swelling & heat
of the gums & jaws, with more or less fever
which is only sympt. of great with a copious
salivation. In great sensibility of the nervous
system there often (as has been said) follows,
violent fits, delirium cold extremities, & convulsions
repeat in children

More frequent in the upper than lower Jaw
& often of all size most apt to recur occasional & then
sharp gnawing pain in the or maxillae - often
a suppuration in the Super. maxill. often extending
down into the cheek. Swell^d Lymphatic glands
pain in the Throat & the surrounding parts
In some cases & there convulsions & pain in the
a swelling in the Throat & all these symptoms
seem to arise from the same cause. The part
having extreme Swelling as the teeth or
of the Throat to the same part & of the Throat

humid going to the skin from the internal
very hot & more copious by cold coming to get into
affliction when extremely cold appears that the humors
are going to the skin.

(H.H.H.), the same as in the Rheumatism. when
subject to it then when it often a symptom of going
Rheumatism attacks the skin.

The immediate cause seems to be a caries but a
caries will remain a long time without any pain
So not the proximate cause - that there is
something of the Rheumatism it appears from the
fact of Rheumatism attacking those that
are subject to tooth ache, it is alternately
with Stomach Distress it appears then a Nervous
complaint the internal number being the
of the Disk & when this disappears a smaller
but resembling a Worm. & often is taken for it
(in Scotland) the disk is called Worm.

The Globular concretions on the teeth seem to
be nothing else but a deposit of Saliva
and analogous to those found in the Bones
the decay of the frequent use of the tooth
is not present then the same as the

off the vertebrae. (3)
those that take the best may have commonly of great
taste

W.L. very precarious. There are yet
as in any other dis. ground experience the
most likely being common to most people. The
Phenomena are in fact & are compared to, & are
or evacuate, repell or derange & apply in dis. to the
movement of pt. dis. It is of course that by such
therefore depend upon chance for the success or
or a more & uncertain to tell. It is arising from a
simple deflexion or of the spine & the weight of the
base of spine. It is a very common & is a
symptom of general plethora. It is a symptom of topical
of various of frequency of the disease &
It is a very sudden & is a very
are chiefly to take off the pressure in part
& to correct or remove any fixed disposition to the
dis. or to remove any permanent topical affection—
1. Bleeding. It is a place where plethora is
superfluous blood is forced by the action of the
a symptom to prevent it. It is by so doing the same
aches there & it is better. It is on the same
more inferior to those & require a good deal of
in reason.

2. Vomits by a transitory cause arising from a colic arising across a long determination to the stomach of the head.

3. Salivation relieved by the use of the sweet powder by gentle vomits the drawing of pyrexia. Tobacco promotes this & is a kind of Opium to the stomach it causes counter balance of the stomach.

4. Bl. St. M. after taking of the relief by the discharge.

5) External Applications ad. in Diff. Cases
Some to relieve & encourage the swelling as the
Cathartic & Acid Injections & repellents as
have to be given to the head - to give you the
resolution as acid applications or counter to
the same. Tobacco powder. Master plaster to the
temple. Camomile poultice to the same
head to relieve the violent pain. Other apply
to the cheeks & throat the mitigator. To destroy
the nerve & make it insensible as mineral acids
hot Aromatic oils. Actual cauteries to prevent the
spread of virus by getting up the hair & coat with
cinnabar lead.

6) The 2. case. Some may find from the head
or the head & the head.

30th of April 1771
method if it arises from acid sea & depletion
or from spasmodic affection it will be a good
at which time Opisthor will loose but inaction can
8) Dilut is very good when the vice is most
commonly arises from disposition of the body
often abstaining from fermented liquors alone
curves them. Now Diet is helpful for weak
rather wine & the Bath are convenient
Sunbath recommended & simple transplantation of
it to nature during the spring months

[illegible]

1. Symptoms preceding symptoms just before
 days before the fit as Indigestion, flatulency,
 costiveness, slight fever, torpor, suppression of sweat,
 sweat, frequently a symptom like a gale of
 wind from the thigh - after 4 days before y.^e fit
 an unusual Acute Appetite - involuntary swelling
 of the hands - incontinence of urine & provoking to
 rage - the longer these symptoms are before the
 fit the longer the continuance of y.^e fit will be.
 The Dr. himself has never any previous symptoms
 when the fit is severe but before slight & moderate
 attacks symptoms, pains gen^l in the last the
 may happen in all parts of y^e body yet commonly
 the pain is in the chest & not in the limbs.

1857
Halls - ... the ...
when the skin is not affected - but when this
turns ... the skin is gone ...
the weakness in the limbs remains ...
garden ... continues longer than ...
is most violent ... it gets into ...
foot ... when it is gone all ...
the other parts ...
... from ...
... off ...
often there ...
In violent ... the skin is mostly dry as is the
case in Rheumatism ... The Paroxysm comes
on at ... till six in the morning
when a gentle ...
the ... is not so violent ...
there ...
The sweat is ...
... as ... The ...
When a patient is worn out ... the pain is ...
but then there ...
...
General ... frequent ...

frequently attacks the Heart - or Stomach
when not found rightly in the extremities
when it is the head there. headache delirium
coma phrenitis &c. &c. &c. has all the
symptoms of Puerperia when the Stomach
is the cause of it. or by Drops accompanying
or which is intolerable pain - In young
people it frequently begins with Angina. I doubt
it is dubious whether it is y^e part it is a part as
of it. Such People are liable to the part as of
liable to any other vice. It is a fit is carried
off by a spontaneous diarrhoea

(All ^{Subject} W. S. Women are ~~liable~~ ^{liable} than Men. Exposed in the
Menstruation. Fair sex in Scotland seldom
it in England after menstruation often - It
Hereditary & when it attacks very early before
20 & 30. Otherwise it is between 40 & 50.
Great excess in Eating & Drinking Excess of Wine
Living it on a most frequently a sedentary
Life with staid - the in People of great wealth
a white & sensibility Common People

Canton is a perfect & is seldom have it
is common. that those that stand better
it not. large heads. Supposed. It is common
y. It is subject to it such as and I suppose
to sweat much especially y. feet are it not
It may be brought on by I don't change with
but it is not epidemic. especially by cold moist
weather. Hence spring is most subject to it
It returns sometimes every 2 months once
2 years. I think once in 2 or 3 years. Hysteria &
Phrenia soon are apt to fall into the goat
Gouty people less apt to epidemic except Catarrh
but which often alternate with y. goat but
Stomach comp. alternates most commonly with y. goat
Gouty patients most commonly have a bad Stomach
Other with respect to Appetite or digestion. y. are
very apt to be troubled with burping & flatulency
It is said to be contagious. Van Swieten. I have
known a long strange observation in y. being
by some persons. moving the same matter. I have
also being induced by going at his most perfect. I have

It carries off many of the... as without... square... pains upon the... abstract... authors... in itself there is no danger but by frequent returns... it ruins the constitution at last it kills... for a diet can't thoroughly return... what... Proxim... H. H. H. of his followers... ability as the... cause of convulsions as y... the... is not likely for the convulsion in distillate gives... Valat... instead of... The... is on a... of y... an observe in Philadelphia of one... by... repeated... Vomiting... Van... from a... recommends Valatite... Wines seems indicated to strengthen y... but it is probable that it is another y... for where no wine is drunk... it is... A great connection between... this last being... that the... is a disposition of... is highly probable but what this... no conclusion can be drawn

known as it appears in very painful
sides, nor is there any joint and joint pain is very
violent - from its being hereditary we shall
deduce of proximate cause rather from a new. It
there being a marked matter but impossible to tell what
kind - The humors conversations prove nothing as
they are found in y^e kidneys &c. - Pain & vertigo
is at great pains to show y^e calculus to be nothing
but the cartilag part of the bones. Harvey shows
before y^e fit a greater weight ^{of the body} than afterwards. -
he advises a sparing diet to keep y^e equilibrium -

Ques we must consider if it is critical for other
complaints & if it is right to encourage it - or if
there is no necessity for it in which case we must
make y^e fit as short & mild as possible & endeavor
to prevent its return of another -

In this view the knowledge of y^e predisposing
causes furnishes us with indications - but the
proximate cause being so distant it is no light
at all on this subject - we will consider the
point as containing one in perfect health & then
having readiness to encourage it -

[illegible]

The 1st. new is very good & has effect from the
Rational Applications. you't very heartfull & will
compellents very unsafe expect 1st in the
number of instances of the gout being thrown into
the stomach by you. — The 2nd is not so safe
of Mustard Vinegar. Raper's can't be so
thence the Gout on other parts & cause excruciating
difficult to heal. I shall never give the 3rd
relief or any benefit. they cause more pain
slow weakening the parts by a Balsam. Oporos has
only thing safe & gives a temporary relief
without where the part is so tender that it will not
bear to be touch'd. I shall not use a 4th. I shall not
be so cautious on experience left them the time to
apply them is when the pain by swelling of the part
is to come on. for when the Inflammation is come on &
the part inflamed & applications can't be suffer by
a Diet of the most much recommended the 5th. is
not so safe. A Diluent also brings on an Inflammation
& its use weakens too much. I shall not
that can't be made it. I shall not
& I shall not be dangerous & absurd. I shall not
may have it but it does harm. I shall not

Chinese species of mercury by the use
of the ~~Mercur~~ in India China & Japan with great
success & safety in the burning pain is now used
described by Thomson & Tenore introduced into
Holland by Van der Vort. The part affected must
be wrapped up in flannel from the ankle all of
the softest kind without any ligature
Opium. Often necessary to in violent pains. but
in y^e light stage does with only make a distasteful
not relieving sleep the best time for them is at
the decline of y^e life when there is rather a
numbness than pain which keeps y^e patient awake
Dilky depend on y^e circumstances of y^e patient take
a light cooling Antiphlogistic which is very useful
in vigorous patients will be improper for such in the
decline of life - when it is of service to support
strength with strong wines & Madeira &c. especially
when there is apprehension of y^e patient's succumbing.
The Dr. has often seen Antimony and y^e life in
young people & has been & pretends it in weak people.
Antimony only proper in y^e morning. The

Exercising the body & moving back by joint flexion when
Exercise fails it makes the side move - to prevent
a stiff joint in the foot we exercise it on the floor
taking care not to strain the ankle as the intention
is bring on an efflux & consequently the joint again
Out of the procrepism when it may & ought to
be prevented we sh^d attempt to destroy y^t habit
Seminar as it is generally attended with weakness
the proper to strengthen y^t body & such a regimen
must be used as has been found able to prevent it
For all specifics is much search after is vain

Exercises alone can make a change in y^t habit by
constant the slow Application

Remedies & Attenuation - have already been said by
the Antients - The Duke of Portland's powder has
been in vogue the taken from Charles Cavellianus
& the use in Lond. Medic. says the Powder really
prevented the gout the the Death of many whose
Life & health depended on y^t regular returns of
the disease its now fallen disusedly

Syrup of Marshmallows & Aromatic Bitters were good
to strengthen the stomach & to prevent Tendency

commence, were preserving, but they are
when not for a certain time, for when constantly
continued, they loose their efficacy, & even
doses which sh^d be gradually enlarged, & this weakens the
stomach & rather does mischief. hence when the
they sh^d be now & then intermitted - Alkalies.

are continued even by Boerhaave when y^t has a viscid
acidity, but this doctrine we are very doubtful
for we see y^t children are subject to acidity, & yet
y^t yout^h - Hoffmann joint absorbent? & Mineral
Salt. Van Swieten recommends Salts: & dilute wth a
or wth every morning wth an aromatic draught to
promote sweat - but y^t sud^r must be continued
weaken y^t body. Histore recommends his pers
sweat. viz Rose Water & may be good as far as
it destroys acidity in y^t prim^{ie} vis^{ce}. Irap. has
been given in great quantities. D. G. Hall
says it is useful. Keysner is y^t only rational
method to change the fluids wth a condition one
has been relieved by it & violent exercise. the patient
must not be leaving but constant long journeys &
a light & pitable diet abstinence from fermented

Liquors & easily with diet. but oftenest the
gout perfectly but when the gout is rather a cold
such low diet should not be used only in such subjects
as are strong & who are capable enough to follow y^e
method. In the decline of life the best thing is
Exercise to use no spices & high blance wth animal
food. With a good regimen the fits are seldom
of less violent. An easy mind & sedding studies
& laborations & any strong irritations make
the feet deep up a perspiration which is very
beneficial. The fennel is a perfume of it
impregnated with aromatic fumes. Bath
the cold one promotes perspiration which is
useful. Mineral waters Bath y^e best both
to drink & bathe they strengthen y^e stomach
& give the limbs a flexibility to resolve the
Spasms which stones break open of y^e own accord
Al. Terribilis with sp. is proper taken
recommended. a dose. Van Swiet. Cond. anton.
with the triple of Quicklime melted together then
dissolved & evaporated & kept in a glass
not to be dissolved by the air this he applies

It is recommended it in Excesses of Heat & Humidity
of the Stomach often useful & better than Acrometic
but only in such gross habits phlegmatic, pituitous
habits. To promote Urine & Urine to Urine
when Sick with a viscus either from Debility
or being repelled its a very important but difficult
task here serves all y^t devices to y^t excretion
as keeping y^t feet warm in bed. Rubbing foot when
or limbs affected wth Sympt^s of Inflammation recommended
by Mead & y^t. It has been said it is not
Relieved avoid Applicⁿ of Oil of y^t often said
to be difficult to heal. When y^t Stomach is Sick & there is
nausea an intolerable pain. Sense of cold strong
vomiting & urine necessary viz when these together
concur & cold. But when there is an appearance
of strong Inflammation. Resists one means
Sydenham, ad. to vomit & cleanse his stomach
with Sea Scurvy y^t to take in Opium but the
only find place when y^t Stomach is Sick & there is
Inflamⁿ of the parts is better y^t vom. but the spirit y^t
is very convenient as it determines y^t vomit to y^t part
Sydenham last Author
Excesses of Heat & Humidity
Conc. after the Urine

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Preternatural Evacuations

Order 1st

Hæmorrhages

These are to be considered in general according to the part they appear in. viz. Nose, Lungs, Stomach, Hemorrhoidal veins, Uterus, Urinary Passages. Sometimes the very Spleen, & only in a great distillation of the Blood from y^e Liver, lungs, & pores of the skin.

The Do^r treatsth of the Hemorrhage, Nasæ, Hemoptoe, Vomitus Cruentus, & hæmorrhoids in this order but reserves the Hemorrh. uteri for the Dis^o of Women & the Cruentus for the Stone.

Hæmorrh. are either critical or salutary or symptomatic arising from internal causes or occasioned by external Disturbances, to the critical & salutary as often as we observe in fevers belong Hæmorrh. Nasæ hæmorrhoids & Menstruation as peculiar to certain periods of life under the best & best of y^e blood from puberty to 35. the last is a putrid period.

Hæmoptoe from 30 to 40. Vomiting & cramps
Hæmorrhoids after 40. In old age ^{white} ~~hemorrhoids~~ ^{hemorrhoids} ~~hemorrhoids~~
The proximal vessels are either rupture of blood
vessels transudations independent of rupture
There may be produced ^{by} by a peculiar constitution
as we find in some Inflammations effects which has
great propensity to Hemorrhoids often hereditary
Weak sanguine temper. delicate lax habit,
Sensibility of the nervous system all which are
apt to produce plethora. 2^d caused by Plethora
either general or topical. the latter often appears
to be the case in Menstruation independent of a
general plethora often its the consequence of habit
for when Artificial evacuations are neglected the
Symptoms of Plethora will appear as from Suppression
Natural evacuations. 3^d by Inflammation & Diathesis
as consequence of this they are attended with
& great hemorrhoids are accompanied with fever
might have been treated of in the case of fever
the Blood is commonly thin dense rich & has a
buffy coat 4^{thly} by putrid Disolution of
Blood even the putrid Malign fever.

3rd By separation of the blood without
putrefaction is principally
when people are wasted by long disorders
Especially by great evacuations particularly
of blood is commonly accompanied with a loose
texture or little proportion of coagulable
which is sometimes found with a buff coat
but much serum here is no putrefaction
4th By accumulation in a part from an
irritation or stimulus there —

By local accumulation from spasms in
other parts e.g. Hemorrh. Nervous from
spasm in the gutta & flatulency which
Hoffmann particularly observes —

5th By erosion in consequence of acrimony
perhaps dysentery is the strongest instance
of this —

In the cure of Hemorrhages a view must
be had to the particular position to prevent

Kind 1st

Bleeding at the Nose.

Symptoms.

It is commonly preceded by symptoms that presage its appearance, not only in persons but also in such as are subject to it. They are quickened circulation - & determination to the Head such as great pulsations in the Carotids a heavy pressing pain in the head. flushing in the face. dryness throat. & Sticking of the Aësthesia frequent sneezing & swelling of that Aësthesia in the nostrils. it is to be seen is yellow. blooded prosope. absence of red columns. not to be depended on (diminution) slight involuntary tears. toothache. little or no sleep cold extremities. phrenic rigour & suppression of sweat. Simula in females. there is sometimes a remittent tension of the Hypochondria which Hippocrite takes particular notice of (see prosope albina de prosope vita & morbi) - Van Swieten has observed the least obtuse pain & inflammation in the Region of sight but the most remarkable sign is yellow bounding prosope observed by Salazar & Nichol himself the however I must change some of my expectations

Neither himself found when he practised in Ireland
of this Pulse see Savage Hemorrhages see
also a Treatise of Dr de Borden
When the Hemorrh. becomes an agd Symptom
gave off the buffy coat appears more or less according
to the blood running quick or slow
The quantity uncertain sometimes 3 or 4 pounds
Lactated sometimes 40 pounds in three days
almost as much as is in the body it often is
much exaggerated - also 60 pounds in 10 days
When the blood is in a dipulse not pulsatile
stop does not weaken the patient so much the
assimilation of the chyle is also very quick for
which reason Phthisical persons must be bled
twice in one day yet the blood in such a circumstance
is rather like the juice of flesh - The suppression
of Hemorrh. often produces fatal effects Vertigo
Apyrexia, gutta serena, deafness, tremors
Aurium convulsions & Letargy, I spent 4 weeks
critical in fevers or when periodical
the salutary in many dis of the head as the 1730
head aches in all fed with determination to get blood
when its often critical in dis of y^e head & spine

Especially critical in a violent fever or course
of blood in Phlegm, & always
understand by Hippoc. when he mentions an Hemorrhage
without any other name. Fornelius did not believe
it critical - but only depriving the body of its
vital parts - he considered the cause as inflammation
as a mark of putrefaction. He does not allow
any other artificial bleeding operation. He
indicates as Kennet observes. It is bad in all
fevers when it is entirely symptomatic, sinking the
patient's strength considerably. It is bad in all
chronic diseases where the vessels are not sound.
The jaundice by Reperit the black jaundice when
it comes on in consequence of a total dissolution of
blood. It is bad in few appearing in few drops
Reperit in the 3. day - such as are subject to bleed
the nose are in a critical state of health for a short
they are subject to Hemoptoe & when they come
that to Hematuria, & Hemorrhoids & Hemorrhoids
& hence a very rare of long life
Great loss of blood by hemorrhoids may produce
General debility - impairs the sight, leads
on a Prolix. even in the head & eyes & often

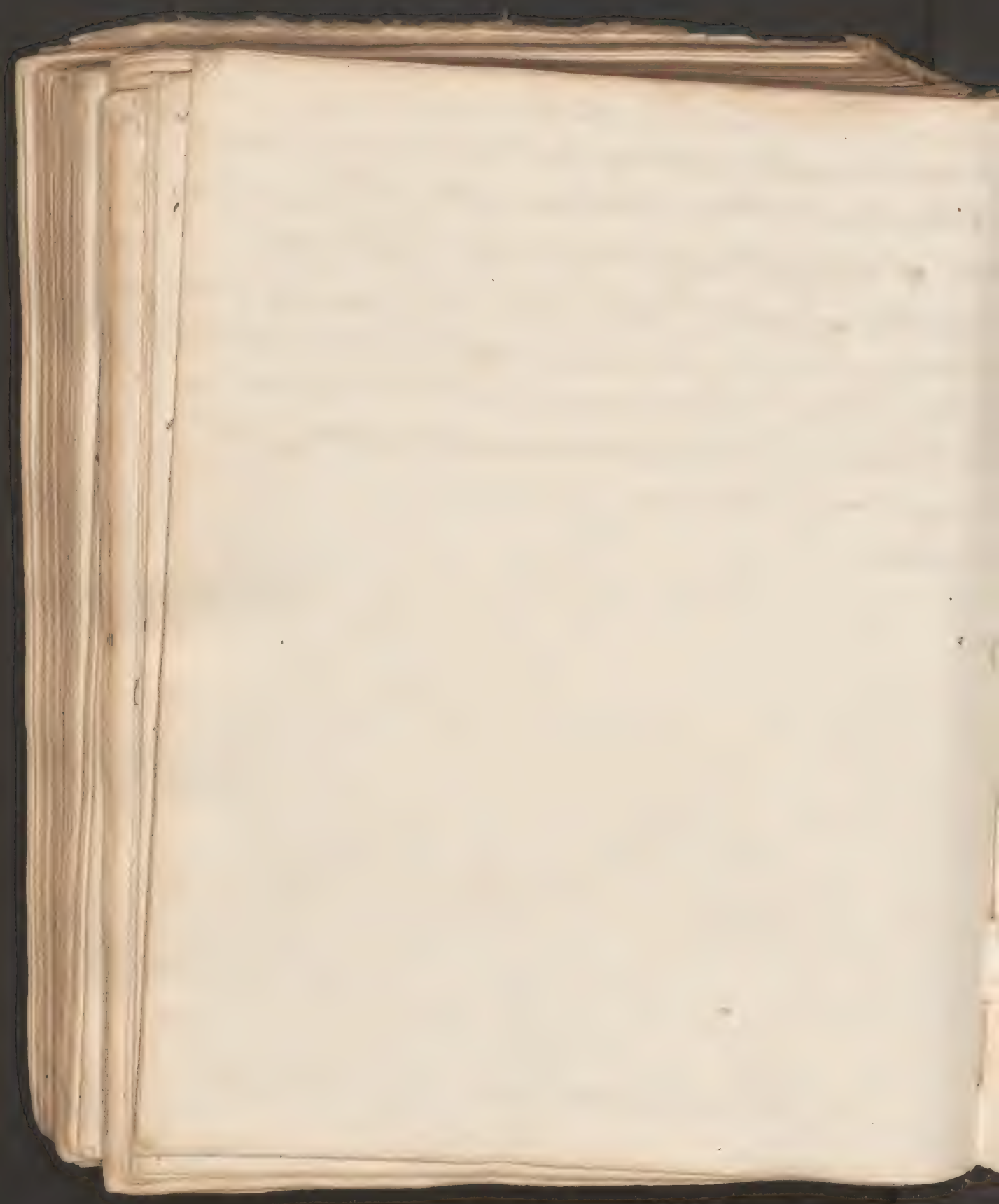
Uter. In violent bleedings at the men we must consider if it must be stoppt or not. If it is critical & salutary or if it is symptomatic & dangerous. In Dysmenorrhoea it will be salutary relieving Expect on a critical day. independent of this it will be of service in strong plethoric habits which in this way is able to bear twice as much blood. When its periodical it sh. not be stoppt entirely, when too l. excess & frequency it endangers the Life of the Patient. — The indications are 1st to correct the particular cause 2^{ndly} to prevent haemorrhage. In Haemorrh. there is gen^l a feeble disposition & dyspepsia Diarrhoea hence V.S. seems to be indicated & its usefulness in stopping the present haemorrh. in which view its to be done in the ^{foot} or in the arm & foot with success. Small V.S. repeated prevent also too frequent return yet afterwards V.S. must be slowly & gently as an Acustom. Evacuation by its sudden neglect causes all y^e bad consequences of suppressed natural Evacuations. Cathart. have here no place in time of haemorrh. but when this is over they are good for taking off Plethora & excess of the blood all cool^g medic. stop the blood & prevent its return.

(13)
All Acids mineral & Vegetable are made use of
Especially Tinct. Ferri: Tinct. Vitis: Sulp. well or Nitro.
may be given in the paroxysm but not so much as
to irritate Neutral salts both cool & sedative also
good in a dipole? state of the blood when there is
pulso diastolic Tinct. Ferri: Glycyzad or a strong
Decoct. of the Bark wh: not only sedates but also
corrects that Diastolic — Opialls often stops
Hemorrh. even when a H. is useful in a spasmodic
case but sh: not be given unless after a successful
evacuation of the L. L. large draughts of cold
water affect the whole system suddenly — an
Horror succeeds by sensible heat & sweat — also also
hemorrhaging by antispasmodic The Bark not to
be used when a Hemorrh. is present. but it
strengthens the body corrects dipole? when
out of the paroxysm Warm Bath very
good to derive from the head to take off spasms
of the extremities which are then commonly cold —
but the water must not be by no means too warm
Frictions also invite to extremities —
Ligatures not to be used but in imminent danger
they are producing inflammation & diastolic flow

Keeping up a constant perspiration by exercise & clothing
as well keeping feet warm which are in this
diseases commonly cold & spaving &c. Perspiration with
Vegetable & Abstinence from every thing of spirit. Stimulating
system & Perspiration fermented liquors of all kinds
are at best remedies to procure a return yet in a disorder
a low diet w^d be hurtfull also in lax habits Perspiration
is common - which the Dr. has seen brought down back
restored by wine. Bath is very usefull here -
External Applications a great variety besides
bathing & friction by to derive. There is also cold
& repellent Ointment. Such as Oxygent applied to the
temples - or put up the nose which I never promote
Smelling - Plugs of cotton dipped in white vitriol or alum
or common Salt but often when the blood is that
plugs in it runs into the throat fill the mouth
with cold water & running it is also very good.
Application of cold as keeps external water by to the
neck. I think serviceable by the sudden impression it
makes on the nervous system. (Cotton dipped in oxygent
& Applied to the genitalia & even to the whole body)
have been found serviceable - perhaps on the same
account plunging into cold water, however some
Caution.

Supercellous remedies the Italians are using
of as the powder of a Dry Cord. the hair only. It is
as efficacious as these. There is as well as the Symplic
cure of digby. Powder to mix the blood with a
solution of Caline & Vitriol in water seems to be
effective only in consequence of the Irrigation
of the Patient - Dry cupping on the belly recommended
by H. Daines but he has seen an Hepatitis
brought on by this use
Authors.

The end of the 7th Volume



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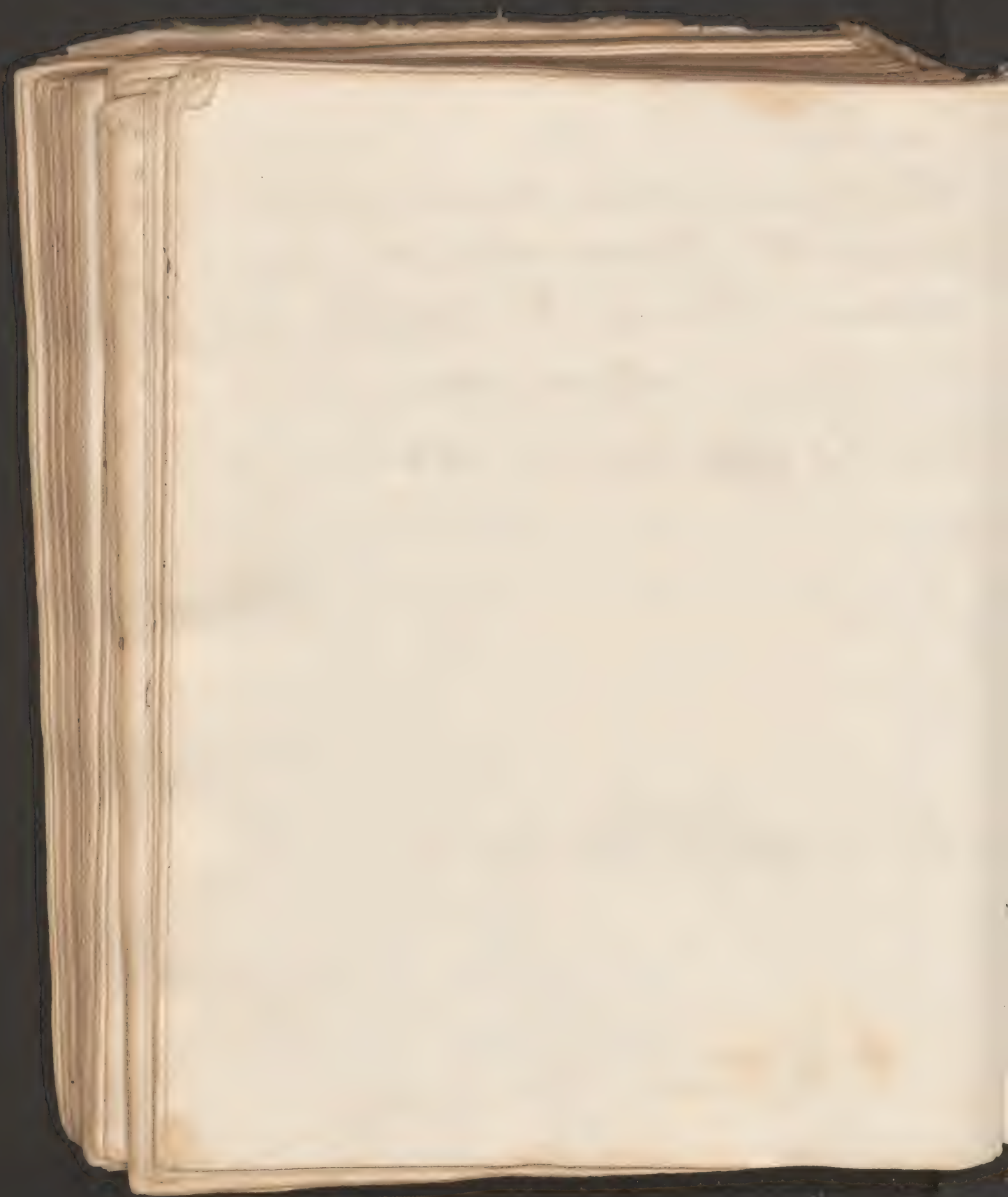
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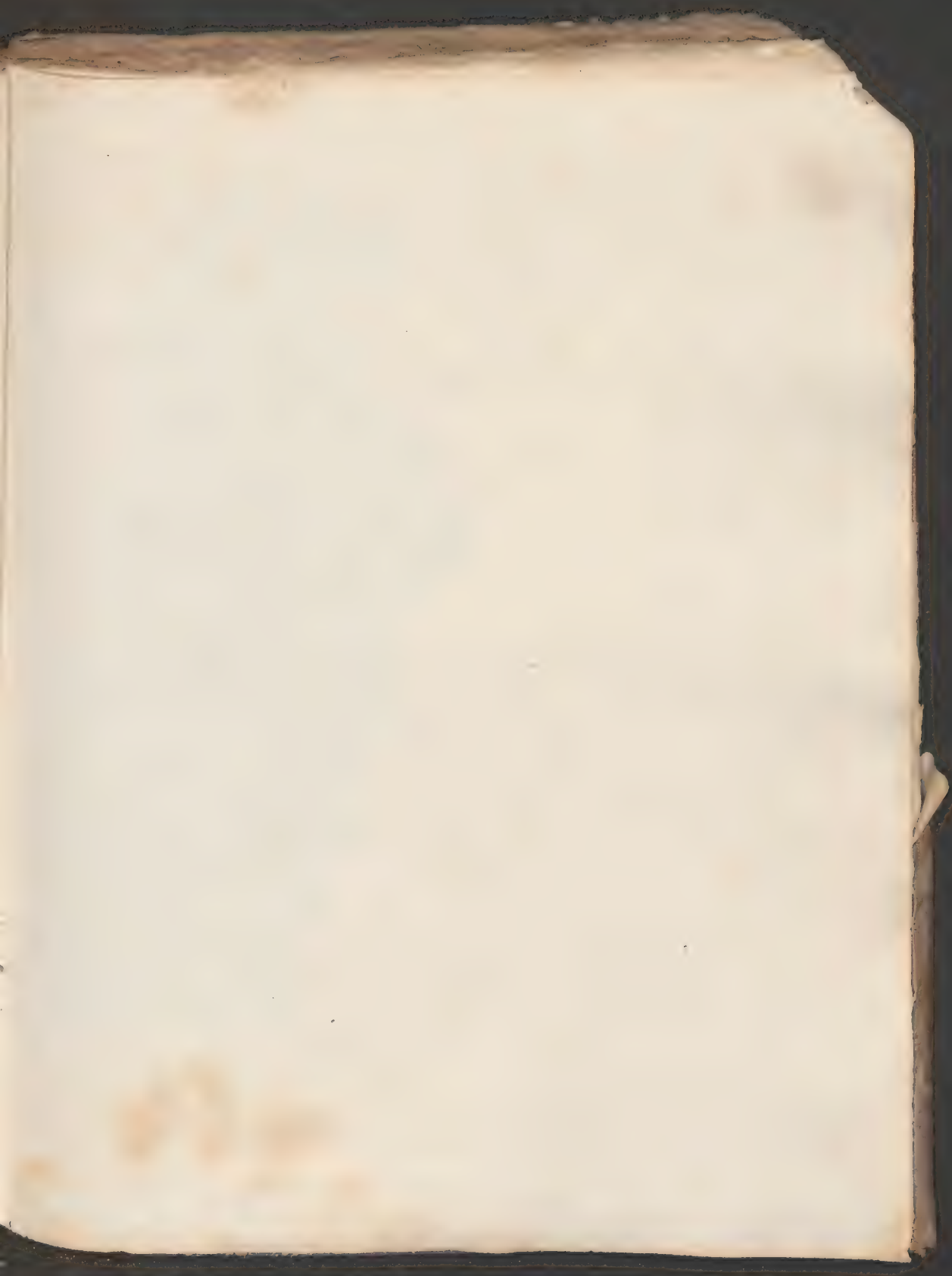
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Fuor di Parigi
c'è un bel giardino
 giroletto
Chi l'ha piantato
Il Padre Capuchin
 Viva la Spagna, ta
La Costituzione giroletto
 E viva anche
 Il nostro buon Carbon
 Sulla bandiera che
Che fa ma un nicoloisi e
 giroletto
Chi l'ha piantato
Il Padre Capuchin



51 Wimpole Street,
Camden Square. W.

Re.
Acidi carbonici - ʒij
Aph. chloroform - ʒij
J. Myrtil - ʒi
Eau de Cologne ad. ʒij

Make a lotion for the
teeth a teaspoonful to be
used in about a tumbler
of water.

W. Stevenson

4th Nov 1882.

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